FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Supplement

East Europe

Ninth Nonaligned Conference

FBIS-EEU-89-174-S
Monday
11 September 1989

East Europe
SUPPLEMENT
Ninth Nonaligned Conference

FBIS-EEU-89-174-S *11 September 1989*

CONTENTS

NINTH NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Delegates' Statements, Interviews

President Drnovsek Interviewed on Summit *[Belgrade Radio]* 1
Loncar on Challenge Nonaligned Movement Faces *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 2
Loncar Interview on Dialogue at Summit *[Belgrade POLITIKA 1 Sep]* 3
Journalists on Loncar's Remarks *[Havana Radio]* 6
SFRY's Loncar on Summit Declaration *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 7
Hungary's Horn Speak to MTI About Summit *[Budapest MTI]* 9
Latin American Leaders View Panama Situation *[Caracas TV]* 9
Panama To Ask for Nonaligned Solidarity *[Madrid EFE]* 10
Panama's Vice President on Possible Support *[Panama City TV]* 10
Panama's Ozores Lashes Out Against U.S. *[Panama Radio]* 11
Ecuadoran Ambassador to Panama To Stay *[AFP]* 11
Ecuadoran President on Panama; Envoy To Stay *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 12
Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Views Panama Events *[Panama City Radio]* 12
Venezuela's Figueredo Addresses Newsmen *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 12
Perez Urges 'Friendly Compromise' on Panama *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 13
Perez Cites Bush on Panama Nonintervention *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 13
Argentine President Rules Out Military Coup *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 13
Argentine Leader To Mediate Mideast Conflict *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 14
Further on Mediation *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 14
Argentine President To Travel to Middle East *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 14
Menem on 'Arafat Meeting, Narcotics, Falklands *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 14
Menem Comments on Mideast Mediation Efforts *[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 15
Argentina's Menem on Amnesty, Peace Mission *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 15
'Arafat: Dialogue With U.S. To Continue *[Algiers Radio]* 16
Yasir 'Arafat on Contacts With Israelis *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 17
MENA Reports 'Arafat Belgrade News Conference *[Cairo MENA]* 17
Further on 'Arafat Briefing *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 18
Lavasani Rejects Direct Talks With Iraq *[Tehran IRNA]* 20
Iran's Velayati on Iraq-Iran Talks *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 20
Velayati: Talks With Iraq Possible in Belgrade *[Tehran IRNA]* 20
Iran Opposes Summit Resolution on Palestine *[Tehran IRNA]* 21
Iran's Velayati on Lebanon, Other Topics *[Tehran Radio]* 21
Velayati on Lebanon, Gulf War, Afghanistan *[AFP]* 22
Velayati Comments on Talks at Conference *[Tehran IRNA]* 23
Organization Urges Summit To Condemn Iraq *[Tehran IRNA]* 23
Kuwait's Shaykh Sabah Previews Summit *[Kuwait KUNA]* 23
Jordan's Al-Qasim on Palestine, Other Issues *[Amman PETRA-JNA]* 23
Yugoslav TV Interviews Egyptian President *[Cairo MENA]* 24
Mubarak Says Tripartite Committee To Meet 7 Sep *[Cairo Radio]* 24
Mubarak Comments on Debt, Dialogue With North *[Cairo MENA]* 25
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on Yugoslav Television *[Tripoli TV]* 26
Algerian President Bendjedid Interviewed *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 26
Cypriot President Vasiliou Praises Relations *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 27
Cypriot President Comments on Arrival *[Nicosia Radio]* 27
Cyprus News Agency Interviews Perez de Cuellar *[Nicosia Radio]* 27
India's Gandhi Urges NAM Modernization *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 28
Gandhi: International Character Should Remain *[Delhi Radio]* 28
Najibullah Suggests Conference on Afghanistan *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 28
Najibullah News Conference on Negotiations *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 28
Cambodia's Sihanouk Greets Summit Opening *[Radio VODK]* 29

Vo Chi Cong Says Paris Meeting 'Successful' *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 30
Indonesia's Alatas on Summit Chairmanship *[Jakarta ANTARA]* 30
Further on Alatas Remarks *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 31
Indonesian Minister Urges Cambodia Solution *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 31
Mugabe Urges Summit To Aid Namibian Independence *[Johannesburg SAPA]* 31

Conclusion, Declarations

Lesotho Information Minister Addresses Summit *[Maseru Radio]* 31
Noriega Message Sent to Nonaligned Summit *[Panama City TV]* 32
Drnovsek Speech Concludes Nonaligned Summit *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 32
Highlights of Nonaligned Draft Declaration *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 33
Nonaligned Summit Adopts Political Declaration *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 34
'Arafat Objects to Draft Final Statement *[Manama WAKH]* 35
Summit Adopts Documents on World Issues 35
Document on Cambodia *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 35
Document on Korea *[Pyongyang KCNA]* 35
Korean Reunification Supported *[Pyongyang KCNA]* 35
Document on Afghanistan *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 36
Resolution on Cyprus *[Nicosia Radio]* 36
Resolution on Lebanon *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 36
Further on Lebanon Resolution *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 36
Document on Arab-Israeli Conflict *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 36
Document on Syrians in Golan *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 37
Document on Palestine *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 37
Document on Palestinian Uprising *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 37
Document on Terrorism *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 37
Iran Supports Terrorism Resolution *[Tehran IRNA]* 38
Referendum on W. Sahara *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 38
Document on Chad *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 38
Declaration on Namibia *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 38
Document on RSA Elections *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 39
Document on African Economy *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 39
Document on Latin America *[Havana Radio]* 39
Further on Document *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 40
Document on World Economy *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 40
Document on Debt, Monetary Issues *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 40
Document on Economic Cooperation *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 40
Document on World Trade *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 41
Industrial Funding Urged *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 41
Document on Least Developed States *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 41
Document on Drug Trafficking *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 41
Document on Science, Technology *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 42
Environmental Action Needed *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 42
Protection of Antarctic Urged *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 42
Document on Natural Disasters *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 42
Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 42
Strengthening of International Law *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 42
More Posts in UN System Urged *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 43
Colonial Independence Urged *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 43
Document on Information, Communication *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 43
Document on Refugees *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 43
Document on Food, Agriculture *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 43
Document on Land-locked States *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 43
Document on Role of Women *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 44
Child Protection Effort Urged *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 44
Group for South-South Cooperation Formed *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 44
Malaysia To Join Group *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 44
Final Session Ends; Ghana To Host Next Summit *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 45
'Radicals' Succeed in Ghana Venue *[Tehran IRNA]* 45

Delegates' Statements, Interviews

President Drnovsek Interviewed on Summit

AU0309170089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Interview with Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, by Tatjana Lenart, Belgrade Television editor, for the Yugoslav Radio-Television; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Lenart] Much time has elapsed since the summit in Harare, and many nonaligned gatherings have occurred up to the present time. The world has changed. What should be changed in the Nonaligned Movement, and how should it be changed?

[Drnovsek] We have always taken the stand that the Nonaligned Movement should be as practical as possible and that it should deal with specific problems as much as possible, without promoting any great ideology; we should try to resolve specific situations, hotbeds of crises in the world, especially among the nonaligned countries; and at any time we should concentrate on the problems that are a priority at that time. For instance now, in the context of the relaxation of tension in the world and of political tension between the blocs, the economic problem is coming to the fore more and more, because with political detente, all problems of development in the world and the relations between the developed and less developed countries remain unresolved. Development has in fact stopped in many countries that are members of the Nonaligned Movement, so we will attach great significance to this question, and a majority of other participating countries are saying the same thing.

If we look at the time that has passed, we see that in fact the priorities have changed. Great tension between the blocs no longer exists, so nonalignment as an alternative to membership in the blocs and the attitude of the nonaligned countries toward the blocs are no longer in the forefront. A refuge for the countries that have not wanted to align themselves in the blocs still retains its importance to some extent, but less than it used to. Other questions are coming to the fore, especially economic ones, as well as some others, such as protecting the environment that is increasingly endangered in the developing countries, the question of human rights, and things like this.

[Lenart] Undoubtedly, the debts of the developing countries will certainly be one of the important subjects. You have written a dissertation for your doctorate on this subject. Can Yugoslavia and the nonaligned countries offer the world some new ideas about this?

[Drnovsek] You are right. I have particularly studied the question of debts. I have also written a dissertation and other papers on this subject, and I have participated in various conferences, both Yugoslav and international. I have followed this problem with continuity and I am striving considerably to ensure that this question will be treated in the proper way, now in the Nonaligned Movement and in the world in general. Of course, our country is directly concerned here, for we, too, are in a way victims of this world debt crisis, and our situation depends on the solving of the world debt crisis to a great extent. This question, of course, will be dealt by Yugoslavia, as the chairman of the movement, with particular attention.

I do not foresee that great significance will be attached to what the summit and its declaration will say specifically. The question itself will be present. It will be present in the many discussions of the summit participants. I think it will be one of the starting points for the actions that will follow. I think that this will be even more important than the summit itself.

For instance, there is a Peruvian initiative, in which we, too, are included. We have drafted it with Peru. Six debtor countries, nonaligned countries, have come together, and with their coordinated actions they wish to advance the question of debts and open a new dialogue in the world so that more may be done to exchange experiences and information in coordination among the debtor countries. There is the initiative of four countries—India, Egypt, Senegal, and Venezuela—that was launched in Paris just now, in July, on the eve of the summit of the seven big developed countries, and that strives for the establishment of a new dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. This means a new (?Cancun), a new international conference, which of course would primarily deal with debts, but also with other questions that are important for solving development problems, especially in the Third World.

I think that during the summit we will discuss these two initiatives and probably agree on some third initiative. The possibility exists that we may merge these two initiatives and these two groups. Of course, Yugoslavia, as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, will participate actively here, in the front ranks, and in its position, Yugoslavia will initiate activities directed toward the developed countries both within the United Nations and in other international bodies. These activities would lead to a new dialogue between the developed and the developing countries and would practically concretize everything that will be discussed at the summit.

[Lenart] Human rights equally interest the East, the West, and the developing countries at this moment. How can one make a step forward in this respect?

[Drnovsek] I do not expect anything particularly specific to result in terms of the human rights question at this summit because this is a new question. I think that at this summit this question will get its place in the Nonaligned Movement, that we will introduce it to the movement and place it among its priorities, and that as the chairman in the coordination committee, of course with other nonaligned countries, we will try to make it specific in the course of the coming 3 years, so that the Nonaligned Movement may make its contribution to these general problems of civilization.

Of course we do not broach merely the question that is usually broached in the Western countries, although we attach full importance to it. This is the question of civil rights and freedoms. We treat this question as a superstructure, with the rights of human beings to life and development in general. In many nonaligned countries and developing countries, the living conditions are so poor that it makes no sense whatever to discuss some higher rights unless the basic conditions are assured for life and development.

The developed Western countries do not concern themselves with this question. Their development has reached a much higher level and they can only concern themselves with the question of civil rights. We must concern ourselves with both questions, and we must find a proper synthesis of these questions and a proper attitude and the proper (?approach) that each of these questions deserves in specific situations.

[Lenart] What type of role will Yugoslavia have at the summit: creative, coordinating, or something else?

[Drnovsek] You see, we have accepted the task of organizing this summit out of a feeling of responsibility toward the movement, for we are one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement.

In a way, the movement has reached a crisis, and many other countries saw a way out in Yugoslavia's taking over the organization of the summit, thus trying both to save the movement and to give it a new substance and a new stimulus.

Our function during the summit itself, as well as later when we chair it, will be of this sense. Even during the preparations we have tried to place real, specific problems among the summit priorities, the problems that are most important at present; to avoid unnecessary repetitions, ideological burdens, and voluminous declarations that are accepted at a summit and then nobody looks at them again; to give to the movement some quite realistic framework without impossible expectations, and to give it a proper dimension.

In this way we will conduct our chairing, without any great words, with a practical approach, realism, and an attempt to find, during the summit itself, some new solutions for the hotbeds of crises, for instance the Iraq-Iran problem, the Palestinian problem, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and such problems, to initiate some new processes for solving these problems, and, in our function as the chairman, we coordinate the movement in the way that I have tried to describe.

[Lenart] Can one say what Yugoslavia will gain from the summit and from taking the role of chairman of the movement?

[Drnovsek] I think that the chairmanship is a rather significant international role and that in general, more significance is attached to it abroad than we in Yugoslavia usually attach to it. In this way, Yugoslavia will certainly be affirmed as a special factor in international politics. In chairing the meeting, we will be present in virtually all of the essential problems that exist in the world now and that must be resolved. This certainly has some positive significance.

On the other hand, we must organize ourselves in such a way—and I think that we possess the cadre potential—that this burden of chairing the Nonaligned Movement does not harm our other priorities, and we must fully pursue our own interests, regardless of the chairmanship. Here we have the European initiatives, and here we have our internal problems, which must of course be tackled with our full energy. We cannot only talk about the world and represent the Nonaligned Movement and call others to peace, disarmament, and the reduction of tension while through our internal relations we present an example that is completely opposite. This certainly would not pass the muster, and we must solve our priority problems with full responsibility, of course not for the sake of others, but for the sake of ourselves.

In this way we will best affirm ourselves abroad. If we are a country that is firm and stable, our prestige in the world is assured, I may say, more than by the very fact that we are the country chairing the Nonaligned Movement.

I wish to say that we have the possibility to do both. We must organize ourselves well and we must do both things.

Loncar on Challenge Nonaligned Movement Faces

LD3008222289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2039 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 30 (TANJUG)—The Non-aligned Movement is facing a challenge and opportunity to take a new path through modernization and rationalization, Yugoslav Secretary of Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar said on Wednesday [30 August].

In an interview to Belgrade television ahead of the ninth non-aligned summit, which opens on September 4 in Belgrade, Loncar said that the movement, in an atmosphere of bloc detente, would offer a new concept of international security.

The world economy, he said, functions on the principle of connected vessels and it cannot develop without a faster economic development of the underdevelopped.

Loncar (?underscored) that the question of over [word indistinct] in the world is closely linked with the diminishing of north-south differences.

The Belgrade summit, the foreign minister said, will put forth the question of the underdevelopped countries' debts and will offer a joint approach to this world problem.

Loncar Interview on Dialogue at Summit

AU0509065189 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

["Special" interview with Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, for POLITIKA and NIN by Dusan Pesic, Borivoj Erdeljan: "One Needs Dialogue and Realistic Programs"—place, date not given]

[Text] "In my opinion, the greatest success of this summit would be to affirm the concept of modernizing the Nonaligned Movement and its action orientation and then to embark on specific actions within this framework. This means to embark on realistic, practical, specific, and elaborated programs in times to come.

This was what Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in the special interview he gave to POLITIKA and NIN for the first day of the ministerial conference, 28 years since the first summit, explaining what would please him at the end of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of 102 Nonaligned Countries.

Three Key Directions

[Question] What is the real essence of the modernization of the movement?

[Loncar] First of all, modernization means an ability to observe the common key interests of the world. Peace, prosperity, and economic development are the most general categories. However, before one reaches these categories, all stages must be well elaborated. Therefore, at each of these stages, one must define a common element that would pull the world forward and from which every country would benefit in a certain way.

In conformity with that, methods of work are being changed and becoming more rational and acceptable for these new times. It is not sufficient to pledge allegiance to one's own principles and aims alone; it is, in fact, counterproductive. These principles and aims should be ensured better acceptance. The world should accept them. These pragmatic times have no feeling for sublime ideals; they need to transfer these ideals into specific categories. Therefore, as regards its methodology and the way it addresses the world, the movement should not only be specific, but also rational, flexible, and pragmatic in many respects.

[Question] When one transfers this from the level of general orientations, what does this mean for specific actions?

[Loncar] The movement must elaborate innovative programs for three key directions. First, it must become attractive and desirable in the processes of relieving tension, of disarmament, and of seeking new solutions for international stability. This implies that it must impose itself as an inevitable factor in the process of solving hotbeds of crises, something it in fact already is.

Second, it should make its views more specific as regards actions and more rational and selective when seeking a greater balance of interests between North and South.

Third, the movement must join its efforts in overcoming the new evils of modern civilization. First of all, these are ecological evils, drugs, and terrorism.

We Were the Initiators of Modernization

[Question] Does not the role of the chairman that Yugoslavia will play in the coming years limit its policy in a certain way, since it has to advocate many things that do not necessarily have to belong to its priorities and interests as a country?

[Loncar] If the task is performed well, if it complies with the basic principles, and is turned into action only when this is realistic and when members of the movement can, and want, to take part, then this should not represent a burden to anybody, including Yugoslavia.

True, there are two imposed, forced, and often unjustifiable theses in our country. Some people say: "We do not need that, it will impose additional obligations upon us and will impede our activity in performing other tasks." Others simplify and overestimate things, practically saying that this will be that magic formula to solve all our troubles more easily. I think I should mention these two views. However, the chairmanship of the movement is a result of our long-lasting participation, of our own conviction that this is our permanent strategic orientation, and of the recognition in the world that this is so. Second, at one time, we were the initiators of the need to modernize the movement, to make it catch up with the trends in the world, to redefine its priorities, and to do all this in the interest of the world, as well as in the interest of each individual member country. Had the movement not turned in this direction, there would probably have been no need for Yugoslavia to chair it because this precedent case—that a country becomes a host and therefore a chairman for the second time—resulted from the fact that many countries were of the opinion that when the situation in the world and in the movement is on such a turning point, this role should be offered to Yugoslavia, a country with such a vocation and, I would say, such a location in Europe, enabling it to successfully perform such an obligation. Therefore, it can be concluded that it is useful for us and for the others to have the movement follow that road, and all that we shall be doing for the movement will be done for us, too.

[Question] Did Yugoslav diplomats have any difficulties in preparing the conference and its documents because of our internal relations? Were there any reservations among the partners in the movement because of this?

[Loncar] This question is asked publicly—is it possible that a country that is so divided and so entangled in its own divisions can offer a joint program for over 100 countries and propose a road that should be taken and which may even represent a challenge for the rest of the world? I think that it can.

Why do I think this? It is really impressive to what extent everything is in a state of preparedness and responsibility despite all our well-known troubles, difficulties, differences, and occasional quarrels. I think that this undertaking in fact shows that, despite the differences, troubles, and confrontations, Yugoslavia is nevertheless able to carry out great Yugoslav projects, and this is one of Yugoslavia's biggest international undertakings to date. The fact that we can successfully carry it out to the end—and we can—proves that we can resolve our many other troubles and that, despite these, we can use them to build something great and common to us all.

As regards the reservations of some of our partners in the movement, they have certainly existed and will exist. However, the fact is that despite all the possible doubts about the internal cohesion of Yugoslavia, the movement elected Yugoslavia in an almost plebiscite way as its president in the next 3 years.

How Much Is the Summit Costing Us?

[Question] There was also resistance in our country to our accepting the role of host?

[Loncar] Of course there was a dilemma over whether we could do this, above all because of the circumstances in the country. However, the view prevailed that precisely this—our circumstances and difficulties which were transfered onto our international position—forces us to face this challenge and to finally endeavor—under the burden of this task—to introduce in our own domestic situation further thoughts about what Yugoslavia was, what it is today, and what it could be in international relations. This is because very few countries, either big ones or small ones, developed or underdeveloped, can be excluded from international trends and from the idea that participation in world trends in fact enables them to more easily solve their internal problems too.

[Question] The question is also being asked of how much all this is costing us.

[Loncar] Unfortunately in our country, no one asks the question of how much, for example, laziness and lack of productivity costs us or of how much is wasted in general.

As regards the summit, I can say that it will cost as much as it would have cost us had we gone to a conference in another country, perhaps even less. We have received contributions of more than $5 million. This covers the direct costs of the conference—the hall, translations, and accommodation for the visitors. We are paying only for the delegation heads and one member. This is what we have to cover as host of the summit. It should not be forgotten, however, that there will be more than 5,000 guests here and that Belgrade and Yugoslavia will benefit from them to a certain extent.

[Question] Nevertheless, Belgrade has had additional costs.

[Loncar] Belgrade of course has had great costs and in this respect bears the greatest burden. Part of the work carried out by the city of Belgrade is among the most delicate and most important. We must really be happy that Belgrade has fulfilled the expectations of all of us, the whole country, and has at the same time affirmed itself as one of the capable conference centers of the world. As chair of the movement, Yugoslavia will in many respects certainly be causing Belgrade problems over the next 3 years, but it will also offer it the possibility of being present on the world stage as a political, tourist, and cultural center.

A Declaration Will Be Adopted

[Question] What will the Belgrade summit's final document be like?

[Loncar] The ministerial conference in Nicosia and the Coordinating Bureau in Harare have in principle and spirit already determined its look and content. The movement will adopt the final document as its own basic message to the world, and the other documents—we have proposed 18 in all—will include the conclusions of the political and economic committees.

Our concept is to portray through the summit's way of working and its agenda what we call modernization. Therefore, there should no longer be any of the so-called omnibus documents which contain almost 600 paragraphs and whose essence was exhausted because they were so extensive and diluted because they were so comprehensive and which—in a word—ceased to be an attractive basis for joint action, let alone an outstretched hand for it.

[Question] Which spheres will be discussed most in the political part?

[Loncar] In the earlier practice of extensive documents, it was difficult to discern the priorities. It is understandable that, above all, one's immediate vicinity and the problems that directly concern one are most important to everyone, but they need not be on the list of the priorities of the movement, which should make its statements coherently and rationally. Therefore each group should be enabled to get involved more in the problems that interest it, but along the lines of the policy of the movement as a whole. The nonaligned must not be a movement expressing moral-political partisan support, but a movement of real political action.

[Question] One could perhaps say that the movement has suffered from great global ideas and solutions for the whole world. Does the new orientation mean dropping these great global ideas which have remained on paper only?

Great Ideas Must Not Be An Enslaving Dogma

[Loncar] I would not say that "great ideas" are being dropped, but they must not be an enslaving dogma. In

particular they must not be a substitute for some very necessary, important, I may say daily steps.

[Question] What has changed in the attitude of the superpowers toward the movement?

[Loncar] Much has changed, for instance in the Soviet Union. Let us recall that some time ago, the Soviet Union was extending concrete support to the newly liberated countries, for which this was of great importance. However, this aid could not rise above bloc contests, and it was transformed into a striving for influence, which was translated as "natural alliance." Now, the policy of new thinking in the Soviet Union has illuminated this question and put matters in their proper place. Infusing ideology in international relations has become a thing of the past even for the Soviet Union.

In this way, the West no longer considers the Nonaligned Movement its adversary to such an extent. The ideological card is losing its value there, too. An evolution can also be noticed in the position of the United States. The entire western world has changed its views on the nonalignment in general, and well as on individual countries. Along with strengthening its position in world relations, the EC, for instance, strives to perceive the movement as a whole, in its global role, whether it agrees with it or not.

[Question] Why so many guests from East Europe?

[Loncar] There are two explanations. First, and this is an explanation that many people do not wish to see, the movement which contains 102 countries even in its present state is important and significant for the rest of the world. There is no reason why we should count how many countries come from which group. After all, there will be 20 countries as guests, of whom 6 will be members of the Warsaw Pact and 5 of NATO. Therefore there is no disproportion ever here, if one wants to put a special stress on it.

[Question] Three decades have passed since the first conference of the nonaligned countries. What significant achievements have been made, and what not?

[Loncar] Neither can simply be put on scales and measured. Above all, it is a matter of thought and psychological spheres that may be within the scope of a policy. The Nonaligned Movement and nonaligned policy, as much they may be a united whole, are two separate things in practice. The policy is a comprehensive philosophy, a strategy of appearance, and the movement is, so to say, an executor of this philosophy and strategy in practice.

Therefore the greatest achievements have been precisely in the sphere of politics, and the omissions, if we may call them that, have been in the sphere of the work of the movement. There is no contradiction in this. From the very beginning, the policy of nonalignment contained a level of thinking that now prevails in the world, or to put it better, it set the goals and principles which to a great extent converge with the present movement, but are still ahead of them.

Crucial Moments

On the other hand, the movement has started to lag behind its own policies, it has started to disintegrate and run out of wind, and is therefore unable to pursue its policies organizationally and methodologically. This is therefore where the shortcomings could be found, but not in the sense of ignoring what has been achieved, but in the sense of a schism which is now being gradually narrowed by what we call the modernization of the movement.

[Question] Was there a period which played a crucial role in the development, or perhaps in the reorientation of the movement?

[Loncar] The most important period was the one when the Nonaligned Movement was founded as philosophy, as a view of the world. In a way, this had already been in the process of maturing before the Belgrade Summit, but this was articulated and confirmed at the summit. The second stage started with the sudden increase in the size of the movement, when, by having embraced the majority of the world, the movement aroused the feeling of self-confidence and power in its own ranks. The third stage started at the end of the 1970's, at the time when the majority of the member countries began to more profoundly reflect the diversities and ideological heterogeneity of the movement.

I think that this third stage was the most complicated stage. The circumstances outside the movement were extremely serious—there was a cold war, ideological confrontations were culminating, and the opposing interests of the blocs often adversely affected the "rest of the world."

The Position of the Movement Today

[Question] Where does the movement stand today in view of the major changes that are taking place in the world, and the relations between the blocs and within the blocs?

[Loncar] The movement is going through a new stage, one could say the fourth stage. Having faced the realization of many of its orientations—which is also manifested through the changes in interbloc policies, and in the way of thinking within the blocs themselves—the movement found itself in the situation in which, as I have already said, it is lagging behind its own orientations and aims. This stage started about 1 year ago and should end with the conclusion of the ninth summit.

But, objectively speaking, where does the movement stand today? Despite the notable process of its own transformation that the movement is now confronted

with. I would say that the movement is still pursuing the same directions, but with much greater chances of success.

By their very presence the postulates of nonalignment are demonstrating how the world can ensure success for itself. The movement is striving for a world in which, regardless of differences, there will be a uniformity of interests, uniformity that proceeds from interdependence in the world. Parallel to the initiation of this democratic process in world relations, parallel to the efforts for the further relaxation of tensions, and to the efforts to solve conflicts in a peaceful way—something that is also in the domain of democracy—the movement will continue to regard as one of its prime objectives the fact that democratic development in the world is inseparable from democratic movements in every country, and vice versa.

[The following passages are carried boxed within the body of the item]

The Deepening of the Economic Gap

[Question] Can it be said that the world is emerging from bi-polarity in the political sense, but that it is falling into even greater bi-polarity in the economic respect?

[Loncar] It is understandable that the nonaligned—and they are developing countries—will predominantly deal with this problem, above all because it directly concerns and threatens them. The second reason is that the nonaligned consider the world a united whole, but this whole is untenable with such disparities. Thirdly, because they are preoccupied with the aspect of endangered stability, above all regional stability, which means they are preoccupied with the "social timebomb" in their own backyard. This "time bomb" was called a world bomb precisely among the developed countries.

Probably some new initiatives will therefore be crystallized at the summit, new in the sense of being formulated in a constructive spirit of negotiation and conciliation. Which means they are real and acceptable initiatives.

Dialogue Instead of Confrontation

In contrast to the times until yesterday when the movement often had to face confrontations and constantly to resist supremacy, a time of dialogue has now begun for the movement, Loncar said. Just as the big powers have above all thoroughly examined their own options and decided in favor of mutual dialogue, an evolution also started within the movement which corresponds to this general trend. I think that it is irrelevant who stimulated whom in this respect.

However, it is one thing to declare oneself in favor of something, and another to implement it. It is impossible for 102 countries to negotiate on all the questions at the same time at any moment. The evolution that I am talking about is moving in the sense of what is practical, of attaining such a level of its own adjustability that dialogue groups, composed of the countries which, objectively and in the assessment of the nonaligned, may be most effective and most acceptable for conducting the dialogue, may be formed quickly and efficiently at a given moment.

This does not undermine the democratic structure of the movement, but it encourages the interest of the partners.

[Question] The dialogue is indispensable, but it seems that the movement does not appear sufficiently in the role of an active factor. Can the Belgrade Summit make a turnabout in this respect?

[Loncar] The Summit should not only provide a verification of the process that has begun, but also a strong impetus. The process will continue. It is not possible, and one cannot expect, that 102 countries should think the same on any one question at the same time, as essential as this question may be for the movement. This is explainable and logical, for the priorities are not the same for everybody at the same time. But it is very important that the awareness should be increasingly promoted that any particular priority can be most efficiently implemented precisely through the efficiency of the nonaligned: through a rational and modern concept of the movement.

The Importance of Human Rights

Human rights have always been an aspect of the activities of the movement and its orientations. However, they have been articulated in a different way. They have been emphasized differently in the context of the struggle for decolonization, against race discrimination, and for the equality of peoples. This means that human freedoms have been expressed to a greater extent through collective freedoms, or to put it better, through national rights and the rights of peoples. Nowadays, when human freedoms have become in this altered scheme of relations and negotiations not only a subject that is discussed but also the common denominator of interests and duties which also impose obligations on the internal scene, it is certain that the Nonaligned Movement will devote attention to this issue and build it into its stands and activities.

Journalists on Loncar's Remarks

FL0109193489 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1413 GMT 1 Sep 89

[By special correspondent Isidro Betancourt]

[Text] An interview with Budimir Loncar, the country's foreign minister, published today by Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA, has prompted numerous commentaries, especially among journalists in Belgrade. The interview is a sort of interpretation of the host country's political officials regarding the goals the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement should reach. According to Loncar, the greatest success the summit meeting could have is if

it achieved the so-called modernization of the movement. For the Yugoslav foreign minister, this concept means the achievement of fundamental interests such as peace and prosperity. Loncar said current times do not have ears for ideals, therefore, the Nonaligned Movement needs to be rational, flexible, and more pragmatic.

Commentaries referring to the Loncar interview made by a group of journalists—this journalist included—noted that there can only be modernization in methods and procedures used by the Nonaligned countries to speed up and make the movement more dynamic. Principles cannot be modernized because the essential reasons that motivated the creation of the organization are still present, even under the new circumstances of the contemporary world. Third World countries have accumulated many problems. Peace continues to be a top priority but along with it, demands must be so that possibilities of real progress are open to all.

SFRY's Loncar on Summit Declaration

LD0309215389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—The basic conception of the Declaration of the Belgrade Nonaligned Summit and its essential stances, as well as other documents which as a whole represent a view of the world and a message from the Movement to the world, obtained general agreement during the preparatory part of the conference. In talks with Yugoslav and foreign journalists—a veritable army of reporters who will be following the ninth summit—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, added that the 2-day ministerial conference which ended last night accepted the amended text of the Declaration, with a recommendation to the heads of state and government—who will tomorrow begin the 4-day summit in the Sava Center—to adopt it and proclaim it as the platform of the nonaligned for concrete and productive action in the years ahead.

According to Loncar, about 60 ministers and heads of delegations of the member countries took part in the debate on the report of the Committee for Modernizing the Movement and on draft summit documents. In his assessment, the debate was "exceptionally fruitful and open, intensive and comprehensively informative." Both the Declaration and other documents were supported. There was no principled and concrete "resistance" to the conception of the proposed papers, Loncar stressed, but he added that individual countries were interested in "throwing into sharper perspective" or "emphasising more strongly" some concrete aspects of specific problems.

The most concrete proposals for an amendment to, or "a stronger tone" in, the formulations related to the part of the Declaration in which note is made of positive developments in the modern world. Loncar recalled that the nonaligned, from their very inception, have been interested in, and have constantly advocated, the removal of all causes of confrontation and division, so it is logical that the Declaration emphasizes the fact that it is precisely in our times that "that significant move away from the danger of catastrophic conflict" has been achieved. Some countries in this context, accepting this basic assessment of the world situation and the positive changes, stressed that despite this "an appropriate move toward resolving the problems of the developing countries has not yet been achieved."

In the debate it was also stressed that the Declaration too should reflect a situation in which "a balance does not yet exist between the positive changes in the political sphere and the essential turnabout in the economic field" of international relations. The demand was in fact made that "the balance between the support (of the nonaligned) for positive changes and the demand to devote greater attention to the problems encountered by the developing world," be expressed.

As was stressed in the talks with the journalists, it was of crucial importance, for the general agreement which characterized the whole debate on the final text of the Declaration and the other documents, that everyone in fact took part in preparing the initial drafts.

"The draft Declaration is only formally Yugoslav," Loncar said, stressing that the text is the result of a year's work going back to when our country, at the conference in Nicosia, was elected host of the ninth summit. "In the last phase of the preparations for the draft documents we had about 150 bilateral meetings and I alone had more than 60 talks," the Yugoslav federal secretary added.

"The Yugoslav authorship of the documents is therefore reduced to the role and task of formulating orientations which we arrived at together," Budimir Loncar stressed.

Replying to the question of how Yugoslavia assesses the suggestion of the amir of Kuwait that "the debts of developing countries be annulled," Budimir Loncar said that "the question of debts will certainly have one of the central places" in the debate at the summit, especially in its Economic Committee, because the economic and social sphere is given exceptional importance in the corresponding documentation. He said that there are many ideas coming both from creditors and debtors on how to break the deadlock over the problem of foreign debts and discover a new way forward acceptable both to financers and countries, which in factual terms are incapacitated by the present system of repayments and their survival threatened.

Regarding the concrete idea concerning the elimination of debts, Loncar said that it is important by virtue of the fact that it has been expressed by such a prominent and distinguished statesman and that "it is already enjoying great attention" among the delegations at the summit.

To the question of possible opposition to the stances expressed in the declaration, the federal secretary for foreign affairs replied that there had not been wholesale resistance to the conception of the text, nor to the texts of 20 documents for action. It was assessed within the

nonaligned that the proposed texts provide a basis for ralistic, long-term action with concrete and realistic goals, Loncar said and added that the draft Declaration, proposed to the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned, was assessed as a special message to the world which obtained unanimous support. At the same time, individual countries expressed a preocupation with their own difficulties and pointed out that the process of detente in the world had not brought with it corresponding progress in the economic sphere, and this threatened efforts for moves to be made toward larger-scale economic development.

Replying to a question on whether the acceptance of the draft Declaration of the summit brings recognition to Yugoslavia and its foreign Affairs Secretariat, the federal secretary stressed that it is not only "Yugoslav" but the accomplishment of everyone and the result of democratic discussions conducted for a whole year among the nonaligned, particularly in the last month since Yugoslavia—as host to the conference—offered a refined draft of the final document. Yugoslavia has had the role of outlining and articulating the stances exressed in more than 150 bilateral meetings and talks on the Declaration and on the new forms of work of the Movement, and of these the Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs has held more than 60. Loncar also stressed that Dragoslav Pejic, Yugoslavia ambassdor at the UN, has made a significant contribution, in the framework of contacts in the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned and in the world organization itself, to promoting and coordinating the stances in the draft Declaration.

The question asked by the reporter of Dutch Radio and Television referred to the problem of human rights and its treatment by the Declaration. Stressing the fact that the members of the Nonaligned Movement are countries with different social systems, history, and traditions and at different levels of development, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Budimir Loncar, pointed to the fact that the problem of human rights and their observance occupies a prominent place in the ninth summit's declaration. He also added that the nonaligned, while working on this document, have taken into account the interdependence in today's world with all its similarities and differences. In this sense human rights are a common problem which is significant for the further advancement and democratization of mankind, both as an individual and collective achievement.

Foreign reporters were also interested in the problem of debts and solutions to it. The federal secretary stressed that there is a great discrepancy between the potentials of some countries, the drainage of their painstakingly earned incomes to repay their debts, and the inflowing and remaining means for development. Loncar added that solutions to this problem can only be found through a complex and corresponding approach by both creditors and debtors and the development of new relations in cooperation, which will ensure the economic progress of the undeveloped.

Akahata's reporter from Tokyo was interested in the forthcoming negotiations between Yugoslavia and the IMF. The federal secretary for foreign affairs said this is an autonomous problem of our country and that we maintain useful relations with this world institution so Yugoslavia will strive to reach with IMF as good a deal as possible.

One of the questions referred to the modernization and updating of the Nonaligned Movement. Speaking about the new ideas in the nonaligned's work, the federal secretary noted that such an orientation of the Movement is aimed to enable the Movement's more effective presence on the world stage, and a more functional and productive orientation, which will be a good basis for more rapid actions. Among other things the modernization of the Movement can be seen in the creation of groups of countries which would work on specific projects or problems (debts, for example). Further work on the modernization of the Movement would imply increasing activities of the presiding country and more frequent meetings of the coordinating bureau in New York about certain questions.

On being asked about Middle East crisis, the federal secretary for foreign affairs said that all recent events point to the fact that a conference is needed on this problem. He supported this by the assessment that the world's attitude towards this issue has radically changed over the last decade and that a more flexible approach by all the parties involved in the Middle East crisis suggests finding a solution through the convening of an international conference.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that the problem of Afghanistan had been successfully concluded but that the final solution would depend on the process of national reconciliation between the regime in Kabul and the mujahidins.

One of the questions referred to the problem of drugs—their manufacturing and trafficking. The federal secretary stressed that the ninth summit draft Declaration devoted particular attention to this as the one of the most serious world problems.

Asked about the forthcoming summit's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 598 on Iraq and Iran, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Budimir Loncar, noted that to a large extent the text of the Resolution reflects desires and efforts shown by the nonaligned countries throughout this painful and prolonged conflict. He went on to add that Resolution 598 was irreplaceable as a basis for attaining peace between Iraq and Iran, two countries which are equal members of the Nonaligned Movement. For its part, the Movement must provide the best framework for intensive and constructive negotiations between Iraq and Iran. The federal secretary also added that the issue of exchanging prisoners of war would be a topic of joint talks at the summit in addition to other controversial issues concerning both sides.

Budimir Loncar also replied to a question concerning the de- ideologization of the Movement and the fact that this process coincided with the policy of perestroyka in the USSR. He noted that the process of ending the policy of the Movement's "natural alliance" with the USSR had began as early as the late seventies, while the political changes in the Soviet Union did not happen until later. During the conversation with the journalist, reference was also made to China's attitude to the Movement. The federal secretary said that with the changes in the world, the changes in Asia and in China itself, this country's attitude to the nonaligned continued to be positive.

Hungary's Horn Speak to MTI About Summit

LD0509190189 Budapest MTI in English 1628 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn attended the first two days of the Belgrade summit of the non-aligned countries as a guest. Mr Horn had the following to say to MTI about the session:

'Cohesion is particularly great among the participants. The members of the movement greatly respect the democratic principles and requirements. The fact that certain non-aligned countries are simultaneously affiliated to regional groups does not get in the way. Ideological differences and contradictions do not prevent the non-aligned countries from reaching a common position on many issues. Thus, ideological uniformism is not a vital condition of a movement. I hold it as a new development that they wish to create balanced, normal relations with the military-political blocs, but are committed in international affairs.'

Discussing the relations between the Warsaw Treaty and the non-aligned countries, Mr Horn said:

'A great development has taken place in the evaluation of the Non-Aligned Movement in certain Warsaw Treaty member states. At one time, the Warsaw Treaty member states not only looked on the activity of the Non-Aligned Movement with suspicion, but also rejected its existence. Today, however, a form of contact has come about between the Warsaw Treaty and certain member states of the Non-Aligned Movement'.

'It was noted at the conference that the problems of today's changing world cannot be approached according to the old dogmas. This is in line with the Hungarian position and efforts', Mr Horn went on to say.

The Hungarian foreign minister also said that a fundamental reform is needed in international economic and commercial relations.

'This is topical from our point of view, too. Interests on loans are very high, and at the same time, the prices of raw materials and all other products exported by the developing world are low. Therefore, the possibility is not ensured for the more backward or developing countries to import modern installations, although this is indispensable for change.

'The demand that the developed countries should create an entirely new economic policy and new relations with the developing countries is therefore basically formulated. Incidentally, we are also struggling with the same problems most of the developing countries are faced with. In this connection, in my view, the appeal to the international financial and economic institutions to make it possible for the Soviet Union to participate more actively in world economic processes is important. This is essential not only from the aspect of the Soviet Union's participation, but also because some sort of international agreement should be reached and an international practice created, which makes it possible to convert part, or a considerable part, of the debts.'

Mr Horn also said that participants in the summit had welcomed the Hungarian delegation very warmly indeed. Mr Horn noted with satisfaction that the delegation had had an opportunity thoroughly to examine the situation of the movement and its efforts, and an agreement had been reached that Budapest would continue to maintain relations with the movement in the future.

Latin American Leaders View Panama Situation

PA0709025689 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0002 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Statements made by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, and Renato Pereira, adviser of the Panama Defense Forces, at the Ninth Conference of Nonaligned Movement, in Belgrade on 6 September—recorded]

[Text] [Perez] We all feel great concern because two very dear principles that are fundamental for our countries are currently at stake here: self-determination and nonintervention. Both principles are dangerously threatened in the Panama crisis. The principle of self-determination is being threatened because the Panamanian people have the right to elect their rulers according to their national constitution approved by democratic means. The principle of nonintervention is being threatened, because we have seen how the conflict between Panama and the United States has led to such a deep crisis. There is also a conflict in Panama with regard to the OAS because of the nonfulfillment of Panama's constitutional norms and its commitments within the organization.

We believe there are no pretexts or excuses that can justify the nonfulfillment of the international commitments of a certain country. Undoubtedly, we have a dual commitment here: we have the commitment of the canal treaties signed by a legitimate government, and, on the other hand, we have the commitment to have a Panamanian be the president of the mixed commission that will manage the canal from 1 January 1990 until 31 December 1999, when it will be completely in the hands of the Panamanian people.

This is precisely one of the focal points of the crisis we are facing.

[Unidentified correspondent questioning Ortega] You have said that Nicaragua and other Central American countries have objected to the draft resolution on the Panamanian crisis. What are the positions of Nicaragua?

[Ortega] We simply have our position. Nicaragua believes we must respect the internal situation of each country because if we begin to intervene in the internal situation in each country... [changes thought] Look how many problems we have in Latin America. There are many actions that may be termed as antidemocratic. The Panama Canal and the Panamanian people are at stake. We have to come out and condemn the U.S. maneuvers. Under the pretext of democratizing Panama, they are implementing an interventionist policy. They want to justify their interventionist policy. We all know that the United States is not interested in Latin American democracy. They have created regimes such as the ones of Somoza, Perez Jimenez in Venezuela, Batista in Cuba, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and they have created military dictatorships throughout Latin America in recent decades. Therefore, the U.S. attitude to talk about democracy in Panama is a shameless one.

[Unidentified correspondent questioning Pereira] Dr Renato Pereira, who graduated from the Sorbonne , in my opinion—and I know he may disagree with me—is the true ideologist of the Panamanian Government. Perhaps for many observers he is the brains behind the power. He never gives his opinion when we say these things. We want him to give his opinion now. Apparently in the last few hours, the drafting of the final resolution has reached a standstill. The Nonaligned Movement must approve it by consensus. The issue that is blocking the whole thing is the Panama issue. We have the positions of a triangle: Cuba, Nicaragua, and Panama, and on the other hand we have the positions of other more moderate nations trying to reach a consensus. Right now Rajiv Gandhi is speaking to Ortega and people from Cuba.

[Pereira] I believe there is much more than a triangle supporting Panama, which is waging a battle to reject U.S. intervention, which cannot be tolerated. Panamanians are unfortunately on the verge of a tragedy just because of the U.S. policy. It is a foolish and senseless policy. Panama is a country of the hemisphere and there are other countries besides those in the triangle supporting Panama. If there is no consensus, the resolution will regrettably contain reservations, which will hurt the countries promoting them more than they will hurt the target country.

Panama To Ask for Nonaligned Solidarity

PA0209203689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1856 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (EFE)—Hernando Franco, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, representing Panama at the ministerial meeting that ends today, has told EFE that Panama will demand the solidarity of the nonaligned countries in view of repeated U.S. threats.

He said: "We are going to demand that the Nonaligned Movement support us because it is not right to forsake countries struggling against intervention, interference, intimidation, coercion, and blackmail."

He added, pointing out that this was his personal opinion, that the Nonaligned Movement could play the role of mediator between Panama and the United States.

Franco said that in previous "summit meetings" special resolutions had been issued in favor of countries facing serious dificulties. He added: "But now the rightist sectors within the movement and those who speak of modernization are trying to prevent this."

Franco, however, expressed his hopes that many countries would support Panama. He said that if Panama cannot get a special resolution issued, it would be satisfied with a "serious" mention in the document on Latin America and the Caribbean that the summit must issue.

Franco said that Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter will arrive tonight to prepare the corresponding strategy.

Franco said that next week Vice President Carlos Ozores will address the heads of state attending the "summit meeting." He will deliver a "firm speech" in which he will demand solidarity with Panama.

Previously, Franco had warned the foreign ministers meeting in Belgrade : "My country is being threatened with a military invasion by an imperial nation, something that the international community is well aware of."

Franco told EFE that the United States—which he did not mention directly in his speech—was hoping for a solution through the OAS. "However, they were defeated politically and militarily [as received] and now they can only resort to a military invasion, or kidnapping or physically eliminating General Noriega."

According to Franco, there is a process of detente between the superpowers, "but it is dangerous to believe that this process is good for all areas, because there are still serious areas of conflict."

Panama's Vice President on Possible Support

PA0509030689 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores said during a news conference in Belgrade today that the Panamanian Government does not harbor too many hopes that the Nonaligned Movement summit will produce a resolution categorically supporting Panama and insisted that the country lives under a permanent threat of aggression.

He noted that the current Panamanian Government is provisional but cautioned that no elections will be convoked as long as the United States does not lift economic sanctions imposed on Panama and returns to the Panamanian Treasury the $500 million it owes as a result of canal toll revenues and taxes due.

During the news conference in Belgrade, Vice President Ozores repeatedly urged the Panamanian opposition to form part of the group formed by 41 legislators drafting a reform to the electoral code.

This afternoon, the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance flatly rejected the invitation to participate in the so-called legislative commission.

Panama's Ozores Lashes Out Against U.S.

PA0509173389 Panama Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] A few minutes ago we contacted Vice President Carlos Ozores, who heads the Panamanian delegation that is attending the Ninth Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Let us hear what he had to say:

[Begin Ozores recording] The meeting began this morning with a speech by Indian Prime Minister Gandhi. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez participated in the general debate. Cuban Vice President Raul Castro, who represented Commander Fidel Castro, also participated. Incidentally, Commander Castro's speech was very interesting since, at the beginning of his speech, he made a long reference to the Panamanian situation and expressed strong solidarity with our cause. Immediately after his speech all the Panamanians thanked him for his words. He told the Nonaligned Movement members about the Panamanian situation, and how we are living under the constant threat that the United States might use force against us. He called on the Nonaligned members to give their full support to the Panamanian cause. He demanded that the United States comply with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, stop economic sanctions against Panama, and stop the military force that not only violates the principles of the Nonaligned Movement but also goes against the UN and OAS Charters.

I believe the Nigerian president also spoke about the Panamanian case this morning. We were pleasantly surprised by this since Nigeria is a distant country with which we hardly have any links. This shows that the Panamanian topic is already starting to cause concern in places that are far from our geographical area. I believe that the international community is slowly beginning to understand the true reasons behind the United States' attitude toward our country, that is, that the United States wants to maintain its military bases in our country after the year 2000. We were pleasantly surprised with speeches, I repeat, because they show that the efforts being made by Panama in the international community—with all the limitations we have—are starting to show results that are really important to Panama.

It is important to note that the UN General Assembly is going to be held in New York 3 weeks after the Belgrade summit. This is another important forum in which other countries that are not members of the Nonaligned Movement will participate. Panama will also have a good opportunity to continue to explain and request solidarity with our cause at this forum. We are sure we will do well there. [end recording]

Vice President Ozores also spoke about a meeting with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in Belgrade. He said:

[Begin Ozores recording] I believe it is important because he requested the meeting. However, I had also stated before I left for Yugoslavia that I had intented to meet with President Carlos Andres Perez. It is an important meeting because President Perez plays an important role in the Latin American area.

I have also held meetings with other delegations and, in addition to what international press agencies have reported, we held a news conference yesterday that rendered good results. the news conference impressed me because of the number of reporters who attended it, and which lasted approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes. There were more than 57 reporters—from press agencies and also from many international newspapers and magazines—at the conference. Of course it was not because I was giving the news conference but because there is great interest in knowing what Panama has to say. I took the opportunity and corrected some reports. I was later told that my statements had been quite useful because there is definitely a great deal of distortion by the U.S. press agencies about what is really happening in our country. The distorted reports of these agencies have strongly influenced the international community. As soon as I began to speak at the news conference, I immediately noticed that they were unaware of the real situation. For example, they hardly knew anything about the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. They did not know details of events that are truly important. Well, I believe that a more positive outlook is slowly beginning to emerge that will be favorable for us. What is even more important is that Panamanians, who wish to have a country without a foreign military presence in the future, will be able to see the dream that we want so much come true. [end recording]

Ecuadoran Ambassador to Panama To Stay

PA0209164589 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (AFP)—Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez said in Belgrade today that Ecuador will maintain its ambassador in Panama, because Ecuador is a member of the OAS mediating commission in the conflict between the Panamanian opposition and General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

(On 1 September the U.S. State Department spokesman announced that following the U.S. example, several Latin American countries—Brazil, Argentina,

Colombia, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, and Uruguay—had withdrawn their ambassadors from Panama after the appointment of Francisco Rodriguez as the Panamanian president.)

The OAS mediating commission for the Panamanian conflict also includes Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago.

Cordovez said: "I talked with the Guatemalan foreign minister on the phone and Guatemala—like us—has not withdrawn its ambassador, because the countries involved in the negotiations in Panama must continue to be at the service of Panama.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have diplomatic representation in Panama.

Meanwhile, Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox confirmed the withdrawal of the Peruvian ambassador to Panama.

Larco Cox added: "We will restore ambassadorial-level relations when a democratic regime takes office in Panama."

Mario Campora, Argentine Foreign Ministry secretary of state, said: "In fact, we are with the measure" [De facto, estamos con la medida] [as received]

Campora added: "In practice, the Argentine ambassador to Panama was recalled to Argentina for consultations.

Venezuelan Foreign Ministry Spokesman Clemente Cohen reported that "Venezuela had withdrawn its ambassador sometime ago."

The Nonaligned Movement approved the admission of Venezuela into the organization after Panama withdrew the objections it had presented charging Venezuela with "interfering in Panamanian domestic affairs."

The Ecuadoran foreign minister said: "I do not think the United States has ruled out the principle of a military intervention into Panama. That intervention is one of the options announced by U.S. President George Bush."

Cordovez warned that "Gen Noriega will not consider withdrawing if it is not agreed upon in a strictly Panamanian context and if it appears as the result of U.S. or other foreign pressure."

Ecuadoran President on Panama; Envoy To Stay

PA0509233989 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Sep (REUTER)—Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja stated today that the Nonaligned Movement must remain neutral in the Panamanian crisis and not issue any resolution in favor of the Panamanian Government as Cuba has requested.

Speaking at a news conference, Borja stated: "Panama's tragedy is that it is between the stubbornness of a man who is an obstacle to his country's democratization and the threat of an armed U.S. intervention." Consulted on what should be the role of the nonaligned with regard to Panama, Borja said: "The movement must play an equilibrium-producing role in world politics."

This morning Cuban Vice President Raul Castro, in a speech during which he scored the "imperialist aggression" being carried out by the United States against Panama, asked the movement to categorically back the Panamanian Government.

Meanwhile, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez, who headed the frustrated OAS mediation in Panama, said that General Manuel Antonio Noriega must take a definite stand to permit a negotiated political situation in his country. He told journalists: "His own friends, not only his enemies, think it is necessary that General Noriega say whether he is going to stay or go because this is a key factor in the crisis."

Cordovez noted: "Panama must return to the democratic system as soon as possible because the current extraconstitutional situation is regrettable." [passage omitted]

[Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish at 2025 GMT on 5 September reports from Quito: "Ecuadoran acting Foreign Minister Mario Aleman today told newsmen: 'Ecuador maintains and will continue maintaining relations with Panama and the Ecuadoran ambassador will remain in Panama.' He noted: 'We want to keep the doors to a dialogue and negotiations among the Panamanian sectors open to contribute to a peaceful, democratic, and Panamanian solution to the crisis they are enduring.'"]

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Views Panama Events

PA0509223389 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez said today in Belgrade that the United States has not ruled out the possibility of a military intervention in Panama. Foreign Minister Cordovez is in Belgrade to attend the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. Cordovez said that if the United States militarily intervenes in that Central American country, most of the Latin American countries would reject such an action. Former UN Secretary General [as heard] Cordovez added that if the United States has not ruled out that possibility, it is because it has already studied the pro and cons of such an action.

Venezuela's Figueredo Addresses Newsmen

LD0209140189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 2 (TANJUG)—Venezuela's foreign policy is guided by the principles equality and justice, which are also the basic principles and aims of the United Nations and the Movement of Nonalignment, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo said in

Belgrade on Saturday on the occasion of Venezuela's admission to the Movement as its 102nd full member.

Figueredo told newsmen that by admitting his country to the Movement, the nonaligned countries have acknowledged Venezuela's sense of responsibility and solidarity at the international level.

He recalled that Venezuela's international activity has until now also been in keeping with the ideals and aims which have over the past 28 years inspired and guided the nonaligned.

Figueredo pointed out that Venezuela has always upheld the establishment of more just relations between the developed North and the underdeveloped South and the setting up of a new international economic order.

Venezuela has made a major, pioneer contribution to developing countries' cooperation through its activities in various U.N. bodies, the 'North-South' dialogue and the 'Group of 77', the Venezuelan minister said.

Perez Urges 'Friendly Compromise' on Panama

PA0409233989 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2048 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (REUTER)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said today that the Latin American countries should look for ways to produce a "friendly compromise" to resolve the Panamanian crisis. Perez will probably meet here with Carlos Ozores, the new vice president of Panama.

Perez told REUTER: "We have to make one last effort to produce among the Latin Americans a friendly compromise to help resolve a problem that can cause much damage to our countries." He noted that all the Latin American countries are opposed to a U.S. intervention in Panama, but, he cautioned, "an effective democracy and compliance with the constitution have for us a fundamental intrinsic value."

Diplomatic sources have reported that there will be a rapprochement between Venezuela and Panama during the Nonaligned Movement countries' summit meeting that began today. Venezuela, as well as other countries, withdrew its ambassador to Panama following the annulment of the Panamanian May elections.

Ozores, who became provisional vice president of Panama on 1 September, has stated that he expects to meet with Perez during the summit, which is being attended by five Latin American presidents.

The Panamanian said during a news conference that there will be electoral reforms and new elections in his country as soon as possible. At this news conference he also referred to Perez, saying: "President Perez played a fundamental role in the difficult 1979 negotiations for a new Panama Canal Treaty."

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez, who headed the frustrated OAS mission that went to Panama, said here that he has hopes that there will be a negotiated solution in Panama. He said that the fact that the new Panamanian Government is headed by a civilian and not by a military man, and that there are plans for elections within 6 months, is important.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo said that Caracas is "closely following" the Panamanian situation because Venezuela wants to see that there is compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties that call for Panama assuming control of the Panama Canal at the end of the century.

The Venezuelan foreign minister noted: "Venezuela has always supported the struggle of the Panamanian people to secure victories, such as that provided by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, victories that belong to all of Latin America."

Perez Cites Bush on Panama Nonintervention

LD0609153489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Today in Belgrade Carlos Andres Perez, president of the Republic of Venezuela, stated that U.S. President George Bush and other top U.S. officials informed him that Washington does not plan to use arms in Panama. Talking at a press conference in the Sava Center, where the Ninth Nonaligned summit is being held, Perez said that Bush and other top U.S. officals categorically rejected the possibility of such an intervention. He added that he himself did not believe it would happen.

However, the Venezuelan president expressed deep concern over the situation in Panama, which could worsen from 1 January when, according to the Torijos-Carter agreement, a Panamanian president will head the commission for control of the Panama Canal. The United States does not recognize the present temporary Government of Panama, and the agreement could be breached, although all of Latin America inists on the observance of the agreement, Perez stressed.

He said that his and other Latin American countries were continuing to invest efforts to end the "illegal and illegitimate situation in Panama," so that democratic elections could be held by 31 December this year. [passage omitted]

Argentine President Rules Out Military Coup

LD0509153989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade summit is characterized by deideologization and harmony, Argentinian President Carlos Raul Menem stated

today, giving his impressions on the progress so far of the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit in Belgrade.

In an informal talk with a group of reporters in the hall of the Belgrade Sava Centre, Menem said that the atmosphere at the summit suits the current climate of peace in the world which has, in the past decade, undergone drastic changes.

Menem also spoke of economic problems confronting his country, adding that Argentina achieves initial results in bringing down the inflation. He also expressed the hope that Argentina will gradually settle the problem of its debts.

To the question of whether a military coup could take place in Argentina again, Menem decisively rejected such a possibility.

Argentine Leader To Mediate Mideast Conflict

PY0509130889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1239 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TELAM)—Humberto Toledo, the spokesman of the Argentine chief executive, today officially announced in Belgrade that Argentine President Carlos Menem will begin peace negotiations to resolve the Middle East crisis and that he has the agreement and support of the Arabs and the Israelis.

Further on Mediation

PY0509153689 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1338 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TELAM)—Argentine President Carlos Menem's spokesman, Humberto Toledo, today officially announced in Belgrade that the Argentine chief executive will begin peace negotiations to resolve the Middle East crisis and that he has the agreement and support of Arabs and the Israelis.

Toledo told the press that "first Menem obtained concurrence from the Israelis (in Buenos Aires) and now he has wrapped up the agreements with the Arab countries here in Belgrade."

The Argentine president held separate meetings with Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; King Husayn of Jordan; Yasir 'Arafat, President of Palestine [title as published]; and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria; all of whom are heads of their countries' delegations.

Argentine President To Travel to Middle East

PY0509163489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (TELAM)—Humberto Toledo, the spokesman for Argentine President Carlos Menem, today reported in Belgrade that the Arabs and Israelis have agreed to allow the Argentine chief executive to begin peace negotiations aimed at resolving the Middle East crisis.

Toledo added that prior to his trip to Belgrade, Menem had met in Buenos Aires with the chairman of the World Jewish Council and the Israeli ambassador in Argentina and obtained concurrence from both of them. Various international news agencies have confirmed this.

Menem plans to travel to the Middle East before the year's end and to direct his initial efforts toward mediating in the Lebanese conflict. His second step will be to seek a solution to the Palestinian issue. According to Toledo, the Argentine chief executive believes that "a territory must be found for the Palestinians."

After receiving the support of the parties in conflict, Menem will meet in Washington with U.S. President George Bush, probably on 22 September, in order to brief him on the mediation efforts. Menem has already met with the U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires, Toledo said.

It has also been reported that Menem will submit to the Argentine congress the request he received from PLO's Yasir 'Arafat yesterday to allow the establishment of a PLO office in Buenos Aires. Argentina has not recognized Palestine as an independent state.

Sources in the Palestinian delegation have indicated that its members are well disposed toward the peace negotiations and add that following his meeting with Menem, 'Arafat is planning a tour of Latin America, which will include Buenos Aires.

Menem on 'Arafat Meeting, Narcotics, Falklands

PY0509165889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1322 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem said this morning that, during his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Belgrade, the opening of a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Argentina "was not discussed."

Menem said that, within the framework of the nonaligned summit, 'Arafat merely "expressed the need to maintain good relations with all countries," for which reason he had held talks with the presidents of the states represented in Belgrade.

The Argentine president noted the "unconditional support of all the participants" for Argentine rights over the Malvinas Islands. He added that the willingness of Argentina and Great Britain to resume "talks and resolve disagreements has been received well."

Menem added that drug trafficking has "been included in the messages of virtually all the leaders that have come to Yugoslavia," and that "all of them have agreed on the need for a strong fight against this terrible evil that is troubling humanity."

Menem said that "meetings will be held with Colombian delegates and delegates from other countries to draw up joint policies to combat this terrible cancer."

Menem said that "drug trafficking is one of the serious problems that is being dealt with rigorously by all the delegations." He emphasized "the need to make our best effort, at least to prevent this evil from spreading, and after restricting it, to launch a massive attack to destroy it."

Concerning the foreign debt, Menem said that "all the countries agree on the need to renegotiate it." He added that "this issue was discussed by everyone who took the floor. Everyone believes that this is a political problem and that acceptable agreements can be reached both for the creditors and the debtors."

"No one here has said that it should not be paid," the Argentine president said. "It should be renegotiated, however, to make its payment more acceptable and to prevent the economies of the debtor countries from becoming paralyzed." He made these remarks in Belgrade for Radio Continental.

Summarizing his participation in the nonaligned meeting, Menem said that "Argentina is being watched by everyone" because "Argentina is described as a sort of leading nation among the nonaligned countries" and is "continuously consulted."

Menem Comments on Mideast Mediation Efforts

PY0609143889 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (NA)—President Carlos Menem has stressed that "he has faith that he" can achieve peace in the Middle East, and he said that he offered to mediate the conflict because "Argentines" were born "for love and peace."

He revealed that "for some time" now he has been developing the idea of working for peace in that conflict-torn region, and that before departing for Belgrade he had spoken with Arab leaders and politicians before submitting the question to Israeli officials.

Menem, who is in Belgrade participating in the meeting of the nonaligned countries, also stated that he had talked with the U.S. Treasury Department's Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, David Mulford, with U.S. Ambassador to Argentine Terence Todman, and with members of the Jewish World Council.

In remarks to the Buenos Aires morning newspaper PAGINA 12, the chief of state added that he had also talked with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and with PLO Leaer Yasir 'Arafat.

Menem also revealed that he had talked with Jordan's King Husayn, which gave him special satisfaction.

"It was one of the most interesting talks. We talked about all topics, including Argentina's desire that there should not be any more of these senseless wars. He is an excellent person; he is a very charming person," Menem stated.

Menem indicated that the next step will be to offer his mediation to U.S. President George Bush.

Regarding a concrete proposal, the president said that it will be drafted after his meeting with Bush and representatives of the developed countries.

"At that time we will draft a document containing the position of all the parties that are involved. We must take into account that there are more than two parties involved in the disagreement," he stressed.

Finally, President Menem said that "it is not only a question of Palestine, but also of Lebanon, where there is an inexplicable war" that must be resolved.

Argentina's Menem on Amnesty, Peace Mission

PY0709212189 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem has said "there is still nothing concrete" about granting amnesty to the military, "but we will solve this problem." He warned that if the Economic Emergency Bill is vetoed Congress will have to debate it again, and "Argentina is not in a position to continue losing time over these issues."

Menem made these remarks this morning at the Ezeiza International Airport upon returning from his trip abroad. He has attended the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, and he met with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Asked about granting amnesty to the military, President Menem said: "There is nothing concrete about it yet, but we will solve this problem. The date is known only to the president of the Republic."

Asked whether this amnesty will apply only to the military involved in the Holy Week, Villa Martelli, and Monte Caseros rebellions, Menem said: "It may."

Asked about the march to be staged tomorrow, protesting against this amnesty, he said to stage this march is "like opening an umbrella before it starts to rain," and that he considers it "entirely absurd."

"It have a great respect for the fact that we are living in liberty and democracy," he said, "but there are certain sectors that, for entirely politically reasons, overlook the suffering of others, of those of us who have been in jail, and who have been tortured. I have repeatedly said that only through national reconciliation can we achieve peace."

Asked about the request to veto Article 48 of the Economic Emergency Bill on firing compensation, and Article 30 on taxes on fuels, Menem said he will study

this possibility with his ministers, the sector secretaries and undersecretaries. He added: "I warn the nation, however that, if I veto these articles, the law will again have to be submitted to Congress. Argentina is not in a position to continue losing time over these issues."

Menem, who was received at the airport by the vice president and other officials, added: "Anyway, one law can be modified by another law."

Asked about the peace mission he will undertake in the Middle East, he said: "For a long time now, I have been holding talks with representatives of the countries involved in conflicts that have kept the world in suspense."

"Following my talks with Israeli representatives, representatives of the Arab countries, and the chairman of the International Jewish Commission, I am now in a position to act as a mediator in the efforts to reduce the devastating effects of these wars," Menem said.

He said that after meeting with President Bush at the end of September he will "decide about the measures he will adopt if he accepts the post of mediator."

He said the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement was "excellent." He added that the conference tried to "close the gap between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The participants became aware that ideologies keep nations walled up in themselves and often prevent these nations from enjoying the freedom indispensable for their growth."

Menem said that the conference gave "special importance" to discussion on "peace, development, and cooperation."

Menem reported that yesterday he agreed with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to form the commissions created by the special association treaty signed by the two countries "in order to implement the agreements."

Asked if the UN General Assembly would debate the Malvinas Islands issue, Menem believed that would not be necessary. He said: "I do not believe that this will be necessary. There is already a resolution by the Decolonization Council on this issue."

He said: "We are holding talks. For the time being we are keeping that resolution frozen." He added: "Let us not forget that Argentina lost votes in the two penultimate debates, therefore it would not be wise to touch this issue while talks are going on."

Menem indicated that "we have already reached some kind of understanding, and according to how things evolve we will decide whether we should submit this issue to the UN General Assembly."

He said that he could not "determine when a meeting could be held" between himself and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He said: "It is difficult to say, it will depend on how the talks go. So far the talks are going well."

Menem said that the Argentine rapprochement toward the British "was well received by all sectors of the international community. All the governments that attended the submit conference of 70 heads of state support the Argentine position."

He said: "Now Argentina has a good image in the international community." He added that during his meeting with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat "there was no chance to talk" about the eventual opening of a PLO office in Argentina.

He added: "The issue was discussed lightly. We said that we have to study it." He said that 'Arafat "was thankful for the meeting. We continued to talk about the PLO but 'Arafat not longer talks about the PLO, he talked about the Palestine state."

Menem also said that it will be up to Congress to decide if Argentina will send men to Colombia on the UN request. He added that the planes will be sent "as soon as Colombia requests it."

Menem also indicated that "for the time being we do not have an ambassador in Panama. Let us not forget that this issue is under the OAS consideration. If this problem is solved Argentina will send its ambassador to Panama."

Asked about the election of Justicialist Senator Eduardo Vaca for the federal capital, Menem said: "That was a decision of the electoral college."

He said that he will not travel to the Middle East before the end of this year because he has to make three other trips. He said: "If I can go I will go specially if it involves the mediation for which I have offered my services." He said that on 19 or 20 September he will travel to the United States, on 11 or 12 September to Peru and a few days later to Costa Rica.

Regarding inflation Menem said that he is satisfied with the result of the economic plan which lowered inflation rate from 200 percent to 37 percent. He reiterated his confidence that the September inflation rate "will not exceed a single digit."

'Arafat: Dialogue With U.S. To Continue

LD0609131989 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Station correspondent Nourddine Bouzine report from Belgrade]

[Excerpt] On the 3d day of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit Conference in Belgrade the journalists' attention has turned from the hall where presidents are making their addresses to the hall where the press conferences are held. The most important one is the press conference by Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of an unprecedented number of journalists.

Yasir 'Arafat answered questions on Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, U.S. support for the Israeli entity, his planned

visit to New York, and contacts between some Palestinian personalities from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the Israeli authorities. He said that the PLO will give the green light to any contact that takes place in the occupied territories.

Concerning the future of Palestinian-U.S. dialogue Yasir 'Arafat said:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] We know that the U.S. Administration will not change in a day. The world however does change. That is why despite the fact that the fourth round of the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue was not positive, we will still continue with the dialogue, because as far as we are concerned the Palestinian peace initiative is not tactical but rather strategic to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in Palestine, particularly following the U.S. President's important statement on the need to end the Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories. [end recording] [Passage omitted]

Yasir 'Arafat on Contacts With Israelis

LD0609160689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG)—President of the Palestinian state Yasir 'Arafat today expressed satisfaction that the Palestinian question had been one of the central topics at the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit in Belgrade and, especially, that the Non- Aligned Committee of Nine for Palestine had taken decisions at its session at the level of the heads of state or government in Belgrade yesterday [word indistinct].

Answering questions at a news conference at Belgrade's Sava Centre, 'Arafat expressed hope that a world summit on the Middle East, that is, the Palestinian problem, would be held next year. He specified that the nonaligned had reached agreement in Belgrade to take an action in the U.N. Security Council with a view to stepping up preparations for that peace conference.

The leader of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat, categorically rejected Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's plan for elections in the West Bank and Gaza and said that the Palestinian leadership was not even thinking of agreeing to elections in the shadow of the Israeli occupation. He, however, expressed the readiness that the elections be held after the respective territories were placed under U.N. patronage. That he said would be a transitional solution, one leading to a comprehensive and equitable peace in the Middle East after the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops.

'Arafat told reporters that the Palestinian leadership had instructed the intifadah [uprising] insurgents not to use arms, but, at the same time, warned that patience had its limits and that, should the other side continue to reject a peaceful and equitable solution, nobody would be able any longer to guarantee that there would be no consequences.

Asked was it correct that secret direct contacts had recently taken place between the Palestinian leadership and the Israelis, 'Arafat sent out that the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was not hiding anything and that, when it had something to say, it did so through its news agency WAFA. He did, however, disclose that certain Israeli structures had indirectly asked for the contacts. 'Arafat said that the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories were having contacts with the Israeli authorities, but only on instructions from the PLO leadership, to which they submitted detailed reports about those contacts.

MENA Reports 'Arafat Belgrade News Conference

NC0609183589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (MENA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has confirmed that the PLO will continue the dialogue with the United States despite that country's unlimited support for Israel at all levels and despite the results, which were not positive, of the 4th round of the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue.

This came in a news conference that the Palestinian President held in Belgrade today, which was attended by around 600 correspondents from all over the world. He replied to their questions that centered on the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, the Palestinian intifadah [uprising], and developments on the Palestinian issue.

The Palestinian leader said that the Palestinian peace initiative is not a tactical stand, but a strategic Palestinian line to establish a just peace in the Middle East.

Responding to a question on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's suggestion to transfer [naql] the Palestinian state [sentence as received], 'Arafat said: The Libyan President should be asked about this.

Responding to another question on whether he will attend the UN General Assembly session this month, 'Arafat said: "It is my right as an observer country to go to the United Nations at any time. This issue is still under discussion."

'Arafat then dealt with the conditions for the Palestinian people inside the occupied Arab territories. He said that ugly crimes are being perpetrated against the Palestinians. He referred to the magnetic identity cards that Israel wants to impose on the Palestinian people and said that Israel is thus practicing the Nazi methods, which were applied to the Jews and Europeans themselves. He added that it is the same racist method practiced by South Africa, but a more sophisticated one.

The Palestinian leader said that there are 46,000 injured people, 5,000 miscarriages, and 54,000 detainees in the mass detention camps that Israel has prepared for the Palestinian citizens. He also mentioned that Israel has demolished thousands of houses and uprooted thousands of trees. He then asked: Can elections be held

under this occupation and with these fascist, racist, and Nazi crimes practiced by the fanatic Zionist gangs?

'Arafat denounced the media's silence over Israel's daily crimes against the Palestinian people. He said that 6 Palestinians were killed in Nabulus on Monday and 122 injured, but no one said anything about them. He added: "We are human beings and have rights."

The Palestinian president expressed hope that 1990 will be the year of the international conference for peace after it is approved by the EC, the Soviet Union, China, and by the United States in principle. He stressed that the Palestinian issue occupied an important and prominent place in the Nonaligned summit. He thanked the delegation leaders who condemned Israel and labeled its practices in the occupied territories as war crimes against the Palestinian people.

Asked about last Tuesday's statement by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that a Palestinian official is holding talks with Israel, 'Arafat denied this and said: When there is something, we will announce it through our official news agency, WAFA.

Replying to a question on the role of Israel's Mosad in smuggling to the American continent, 'Arafat said that this reveals the Israeli Government's ugly face and exposes the role of the Israeli Mosad in the world, particularly in helping smugglers, the spread of drugs, and helping mercenaries against people and liberation movements in the world. He referred to Israel's role in South Africa and against Namibia. He warned the Third World countries, particularly the Latin American countries, against the role played by the Israeli intelligence service.

'Arafat said that the American people are officially paying $3.5 billion annually to Israel in addition to an unofficial $6 billion, according to U.S. statistics. The Palestinian leader stressed that Israel is using the American people's money to kill Palestinian children and women and also to smuggle drugs to the American people. He said: "I challenge the U.S. media to publish what I am saying."

Regarding Israel's plan to hold elections in the occupied Arab territories, 'Arafat said: Occupation is occupation. There is no such thing as a democratic occupation or a nondemocratic occupation, and there can be no free elections under occupation. He added: We have accepted the elections under UN supervision and as part of the comprehensive and just solution to be preceded by the Israeli forces' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. He said that former Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had accepted these bases in the Camp David treaty. 'Arafat reiterated: "Withdrawal before elections. Why are these bases accepted in one place and rejected in Palestine?"

Further on 'Arafat Briefing

JN0709193489 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, has announced that the PLO will continue the dialogue with the U.S. Administration despite the fact that we are aware that it will not change overnight. At a crowded news conference in Belgrade on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement's ninth summit, Abu-'Ammar said that the Palestinian peace initiative is not a tactical one but a strategic approach to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

At the end of the conference, a group of American citizens, known as the the flag group, presented him with a Palestinian flag bearing signatures of American citizens and said that they intend to raise this flag over Jerusalem. Abu-'Ammar was also presented with a statue representing a sacred stone of the intifadah [uprising]. Brother Abu-'Ammar said: We will continue our long march until genuine peace is established in the land of peace, in the holy land.

The following are the proceedings of the news conference:

Question: Is there any use in the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, given the continuing U.S. military and economic support for Israel?

Abu-'Ammar: We know that the U.S. Administration supports Israel and gives it unlimited backing on all levels. As I mentioned in my speech at the Nonaligned summit, when we opened the dialogue we based our position on a number of principles conveyed through Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson. The dialogue was based on international resolutions and legitimacy, on the basis of the rules I stipulated in my UN speech last December.

We are aware that the U.S. Administration will not change overnight, but the world changes. Therefore, despite the fact that the fourth round of the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue was not positive, we will continue the dialogue. This is because the Palestinian peace initiative is not tactical but a strategic line to establish a lasting and just peace in Palestine, especially since the U.S. President called for an end to the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

Question: When Israel made its election proposals, it escalated its measures to quell the intifadah. Will the Palestinians continue their struggle using only stones?

Abu-'Ammar: We must realize that there are real crimes being perpetrated against the Palestinian people. At my news conference, I showed you the magnetic identity cards that Israel is trying to impose on the Palestinian people. These cards are exactly like the badges which the Nazis used to stick on the Jews themselves in order to distinguish them from others. This is exactly the case in some of the Bantustans in South Africa. The only difference is that the Israeli method is more sophisticated, computerized.

We have suffered 46,000 wounded, 6,000 handicapped, 500 abortions, and 54,000 detained in mass detention camps. Thousands of houses have been blown up and thousands of hectares of plantations have been uprooted, especially the holy olive trees.

I ask the U.S. Administration and U.S. public opinion: Is it possible to conduct elections under this occupation, given all the fascist, racist, Nazi crimes that are being perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and the fanatic Zionist gangs of settlers?

You must realize that we in the Palestinian leadership made the decision not to use arms in the intifadah. However, our patience has limits. No doubt, this escalation will be countered with a reaction whose extent is unknown to us.

I would like to ask all of you: Why this media silence on these Israeli crimes? Two days ago, they killed 6 in Nabulus and injured 122. Why this blackout and silence on this racism? We are humans and we have our rights.

Question: Do you think that 1990 will be the international conference year? How do you evaluate the Nonaligned states' contribution in this regard?

Abu-'Ammar: We hope so, especially since the conference is now approved by the EC, France, Britain, the USSR, and the PRC; that is, four of the permanent UN security Council members. Even the U.S. Administration agreed to the conference in principle.

We in the Nonaligned Movement took special resolutions in the committee of nine, which met yesterday on the summit level under the chairmanship of the SFRY. Among the decisions we made was to work through the UN Security Council for a speedy convocation of the international conference, otherwise we will take measures through the United Nations.

Question: Did the U.S. Administration set any preconditions regarding your visit to the UN General Assembly in New York?

Abu-'Ammar: No. So far, this issue has not been discussed between me and the U.S. Administration. I have the right to go to New York in my capacity as the president of the State of Palestine. The State of Palestine is an observer at the United Nations. I have the right to go to the United Nations at any point in time. This is not on my agenda; however, it is under discussion. My brothers are asking me to go although I have a tight schedule.

Question: The Argentine president has presented himself as a mediator in the Middle East. What is your comment on that?

Abu-'Ammar: We welcome every effort by our friends concerning this issue to establish a just and permament settlement in the Middle East. I thank President Carlos Menem for his statements. We appreciate his efforts from the bottom of our hearts.

Question: How do you evaluate the Nonaligned summit?

Abu-'Ammar: The Palestine question was given prominence at the summit. It was one of the priority issues raised during the summit. This was clear from the speeches delivered and the meetings of the committee of nine on Palestine held at presidential level. It was also clear from the resolutions of the political committee which considered Israel's crimes as war crimes against the Palestinian people. Therefore, in the name of the Palestinian people, I thank Yugoslavia—leadership and government. I also thank all those who participated in these meetings. I thank all those who supported and backed the Palestinian people's just cause.

Question: How do you evaluate the Soviet Union's role in solving the Palestine question?

Abu-'Ammar: We repeat our thanks and pride at the principled position the Soviet leadership and peoples are taking, especially in supporting the international conference and the just rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent state; and their continuous efforts with all concerned and international parties on this topic. We appreciate the recent Bucharest statement. In addition, there are continuing discussions between the Palestinian and Soviet leaderships on these various issues.

Question: Have Palestinian-Israeli contacts taken place?

Abu-'Ammar: There are always expressions of the following kind: A Palestinian source said this or a Palestinian leader said that. I say: This is not recognized. When there is something we would like to say, we say it through the official Palestinian news agency—WAFA. It declares our position clearly. Concerning the leaders Shamir claims to have met with, we say: Any Palestinian leader inside [the occupied territories] contacts us and gets approval before he meets any Israeli official. After the meeting, he sends his report to his leadership. The Palestinian people are one unit inside and outside. Their news agencies are also one unit.

Concerning the proposals on elections, I ask: Is there something called democratic occupation as opposed to undemocratic occupation? I say: If you want elections, then why do you not follow the Namibian example, which is an example approved by the United Nations and the U.S. Administration? It was named the New York agreement. Why do we not follow the same example in Palestine?

Question: What is your assessment of Turkey's position on the Palestine question and what is your comment on the problem between Turkey and Bulgaria?

Brother Abu-'Ammar: I greatly admire my friend President Kenan Evren. Our position on the issue of Muslims in Bulgaria was clear in the conference. We are ready to exert efforts to resolve this problem. I thank the Turkish Government for its support for our people's intifadah.

Question: What is your opinion on Israel's involvement in the drug issue in Colombia?

Brother Abu-'Ammar: This exposes the ugly face of the Israeli Government and the Mosad's role in the world. The Mosad helps the smugglers, drugs smuggling, and in the training of mercenaries against world peoples and

liberation movements. The Mosad also works in South Africa against Namibia and the South African people. I warn the Third World countries, particularly in Latin America, of this role. I would like to remind people that the American citizens pay $3.5 billion annually from their taxes to Israel. In fact, American citizens pay $9.5 billion. And these are American statistics, some of which were compiled by George Paul, an American assistant secretary of state in the 1960's. This money is used against Palestinian women and children as well as to smuggle drugs to the people who give aid to the Israeli Government.

Question: How do you explain the great concern for your people's cause in this news conference?

Brother Abu-'Ammar: It is a vital issue; it is the cause of 6 million Palestinians who have been suffering for more than 50 years from the racist occupation, the killing, aggression, and racial segregation. We do not ask for the moon; we are demanding a just and humanitarian solution. We are certain that we are not alone. All people, all honest people, all freedom strugglers support our cause. This gift, the Palestinian flag, presented by a group of Americans, gives me the answer and places confidence in my children to continue their intifadah until the end of the occupation.

Lavasani Rejects Direct Talks With Iraq

LD0109083589 Tehran IRNA in English 0818 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 1, IRNA—Direct talks with Iraq are not possible as long as Iraqi troops remain on Iranian soil, an Iranian official reiterated.

He said when Iranian and Iraqi representatives meet here under the auspices of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Iraqi withdrawal would be the most important issue on the agenda.

Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani said Iraq's insistance on holding face to face talks was aimed at undermining U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"Those who want to eliminate the role of the U.N. and the secretary general are seeking to undermine the framework of the resolution," he said in an interview with IRNA. He said the resolution and the 1975 Algiers treaty could be the only basis for a permanent peace but Baghdad had delayed the achievement of this goal by refusing to retreat from Iranian soil.

"Iraqi sabotage is only for the purpose of weakening the resolution and the role of the security general for its implementation," Lavasani said.

On moves to modernize the Non-Aligned Movement, the Iranian official stressed that the organization must retain its anti-colonial nature while undergoing reorganization.

"A correct assessment of recent (international) developments is a must in order to solve world problems especially those facing the Third World countries," he said. At the same time he stressed that the movement should preserve its fundamental principles.

Lavasani said the issue of accepting non-member states and organizations as guests at NAM meeting was not objectinable but this had to be done with certain points in mind.

If guest participation continued in an unprincipled manner it could "face the movement with unpredictable problems" he said.

The Iranian official also urged the non-aligned to take a stand against the West's attack on the cultural values of third world countries—a reference to the row over the blasphemous novel 'The Satanic Verses'.

"We feel that the non-aligned should give special priority to this issue," he said. He said the matter had been raised in the NAM ministerial meeting in Harare in May.

Iran's Velayati on Iraq-Iran Talks

LD0209152989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1254 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 2 (TANJUG)—The talks between Iran and Iraq are stagnating and are at a dead-end at the moment, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stated in an exclusive interview to the Belgrade radio station Studio B yesterday evening.

Minister Velayati said that his country was ready unconditionally to accept U.N. Resolution 598, as Paragraph Six called for some kind of a punishment for the aggressor, since it was now clear in the world that Iran was the one which was attacked. He said that Iran also accepted the latest proposal of U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar for the resumption of the talks, but that it had been informed that Iraq rejected the initiative.

Commenting on the case of writer Salman Rushdie, whom Iran has sentenced to death, Iranian Foreign Minister Velaya'i said that there was no other way to solve the problem but to carry out the death sentence. "It is an Islamic sentence and there can be no compromise. Anyway, the sentence, passed by Imam Khomeyni, was upheld by all Islamic countries at the latest conference in Saudi Arabia," Velayati said.

The Iranian minister expressed hope that the Belgrade Non-Aligned Summit would contribute to the movement's true progress and the development of its new tendencies.

Velayati: Talks With Iraq Possible in Belgrade

LD0309190189 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 3, IRNA—"Iran only supports those inter-national activities regarding the Iran-Iraq

war which guarantee strengthening of the U.N. general secretary's role in peace negotiations and Resolution 598".

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati was replying to a question on Iranian expectations from non-aligned action programmes for accelerating peace negotiations between Iran and Iraq. Velayati was speaking to Iranian correspondents covering the ninth non- aligned summit which opens in Belgrade tomorrow.

The minister added that host country Yugoslavia and other influential members of the movement agree with the strengthening of the secretary general's role and intensifying activities for the full implementation of Resolution 598.

Early today, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar admitted that the Non-Aligned Movement had not been successful in ending the war. He did not specify what steps the movement would take to stimulate the peace process. Detailed discussion of this issue would only complicate matters further, he said.

"If international activities regarding Iran and Iraq become diffuse, so as to weaken Resolution 598 and the secretary general's role," said Velayati, "the effect will be counterproductive."

Velayati stressed the validity of the 1975 agreement between Iran and Iraq: "This is an international agreement, and whether Iraq accepts it or not, it is a valid one."

Questioned on the possibility of face-to-face negotiations with Iraq in the event of Iraqi withdrawal of its troops to internationally recognized borders, Velayati replied that Iran certainly would respond to any move of goodwill on the part of Iraq.

The minister did not reject the possibility of tripartite negotiations between Iran and Iraq under the auspices of the secretary general in Belgrade. "We have always supported separate negotiations between Iran and Perez de Cuellar, or talks with Iraq in the presence of the secretary general," he said.

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Belgrade Sunday evening.

Referring to modernization of the non-aligned, Velayati agreed that many changes have occurred in the world. "But," he said, "any change in the movement and adapting to them should be within the framework of the movement's principles of non-alignment."

Velayati warned that certain international powers may want to dominate the movement. "We should be aware of this," he added.

The minister also said that the movement should not merely adapt itself to international changes as a function of outside variables, but should itself be a cause of change in the world.

Iran Opposes Summit Resolution on Palestine

LD0209123889 Tehran IRNA in English 1212 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 2, IRNA—Proposed contacts between a non-aligned committee with Israel to solve the Palestinian problem has been rejected as unacceptable by the Iranian delegation here.

The draft NAM [Nonaligned Movement] resolution on Palestine also recognizes the Zionist regime along with the Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We reject that Israel should only retreat from areas occupied after 1967 and we reject the recognition of the state of Israel," said Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani.

The draft calls for "guaranteeing arrangements for the security of all states in the region, including those listed in Resolution 181 (II) of November 29, 1947 within secure and internationally recognized boundries."

It states that the NAM committee on Palestine should contact "the parties involved", a reference which indirectly includes Israel, to bring about the earliest convening of an international peace conference on the Palestinian issue.

It is expected that the draft resolution, which almost certainly has been prepared after consultations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be passed in the NAM ministerial meeting later Saturday.

Asked whether countries other than Iran had objections to the draft, Lavasani said: "Unfortunately not."

Iran's Velayati on Lebanon, Other Topics

NC0309112089 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Telephone report by correspondent 'Abd ol-Rashidi from Belgrade—recorded]

[Text] In an interview with foreign correspondents in Belgrade last night on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement's foreign ministerial conference, our Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati spoke about the topics propounded during the 2-day conference of foreign ministers and stated that the Afghan people should determine their own destiny and that the Islamic Republic of Iran supports true democarcy in Afghanistan. He said that since all Afghans are Muslims, it is definitely to the Afghans' benefit for the future government of Afghanistan to be an Islamic and nonaligned government and for the Islamic Republic of Iran to have good neighborly relations with such a government.

On the situation in Lebanon, Dr Velayati said: The future government in Lebanon should be based on the majority of the Lebanese people's votes, and I advise some Western countries not to intervene in Lebanon's domestic affairs.

On the recent message sent to him by the French foreign minister, our foreign minister said: French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has informed us that France's objective is not a military intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs. We hope that this policy of France will also continue in the future and that France will withdraw its forces from Lebanon as soon as possible.

Our foreign minister said: The joint U.S., French, British, and Italian forces should have learned a good lesson in the recent years on Lebanon, and they should know that while they can enter Lebanon, they cannot stay there.

On the new efforts within the Nonaligned Movement to give the Movement a non-political nature, Dr Velayati said that most Nonaligned Movement members oppose this because the Movement is a political movement and its principles are unalterable. Any step in relation with this should be within the framework of these principles.

On the Iran-Iraq peace talks, our foreign minister welcomed the UN secretary general's recent statement and said: As far as the Islamic Republic is concerned, it has accepted 95 percent of the plans proposed by the UN secretary general. But the Iraqi side has opposed 95 percent of the UN secretary general's views. Therefore, the continuation of the talks should be under the secretary general's supervision and based on the basic principles of UN Security Council Resolution 598 and, first and foremost, entail the complete withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territories.

This is the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Belgrade.

Velayati on Lebanon, Gulf War, Afghanistan

AU0309142189 Paris AFP in English
0132 GMT 3 Sep 89

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 3 (AFP)—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has warned Western countries against military intervention in Lebanon, saying they should learn from past mistakes.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) which opens here Monday, Mr Velayati advised Western countries not to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

"We think that what happened in the past a few years ago when four countries—United States, France, Britain and Italy—had some forces there, should give a lesson to all foreigners that they can come to Lebanon but they cannot remain there," Mr Velayati said.

The Iranian foreign minister was apparently referring to the simultaneous suicide attacks on October 23, 1983, on the headquarters of U.S. and French troops in the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut which left 260 U.S. marines and 58 French soldiers dead.

The attacks, using lorries packed with explosives, were claimed by the pro-Iranian Shiite group Islamic Jihad.

Mr Velayati said Iran was opposed to the French decision last month to send warships to the eastern Mediterranean on what the government said was "a rescue mission" to repatriate French nationals from the fighting in Lebanon.

He said that he had sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar complaining about the French action.

Two days later, Mr Velayati said, he received a message from French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas assuring Iran that France had no intention of launching a military intervention in Lebanon.

"We do hope that what Mr Dumas has said about the good intentions of France will continue in the future", Mr Velayati said, adding that the French government should withdraw their forces from the region as soon as possible.

Mr Velayati said that he was to discuss the stalled Gulf War peace talks with Mr Perez de Cuellar on the sidelines of the NAM summit here and accused Iraq of continuing to block any progress in the negotiations.

He welcomed the latest declarations of the U.N. secretary-general and notably his insistence "on the withdrawal of forces and the release of prisoners of war".

"This could be the basis for talks with him and also for his talks with the Iraqis," Mr Velayati said.

Mr Velayati said that Iran was willing to accept direct talks with Iraq "under the supervision of the secretary-general" on the condition that Iraqi troops are withdrawn from Iranian territory.

Several rounds of talks between the two countries under U.N. supervision have failed to make any progress since the Gulf War ceasefire came into effect just over a year ago.

The main sticking points have been Iranian insistence that Iraq withdraws its troops, the exchange of prisoners of war and a dispute over freedom of navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab waterway dividing the countries.

Neither Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani nor his Iraqi counterpart Saddam Hussayn is expected to attend the NAM summit.

On Afghanistan, Mr Velayati said that Iran insisted on "no interference from foreign countries whether they are Western or Eastern".

"We support a real democracy (in Afghanistan)", he said. "If we want to have a real government and eliminate all difficulties the Afghans are facing, then—given the fact that almost 100 per cent of the Afghans are Moslem—a future government should be Moslem," he added.

Velayati Comments on Talks at Conference

LD0409141289 Tehran IRNA in English
1335 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 4, IRNA—The adaptations of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] to the world realities should not be in response to the pressures, desires or whims of external factors, said Foreign Minister 'ali Akbar Velayati in an interview published Monday.

"We welcome flexibility within its (NAM's) defined framework," he said in an interview with KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL's reporter in Belgrade.

However, he stressed that flexibility should not show itself in "blind obedience to extraneous factors."

Velayati is currently in Belgrade heading the Iranian delegation to the Ninth NAM Summit meet which opened today.

He stressed that a movement with 102 member countries must have a basic and important role in the evolving of the world's political conditions. It should be able to have enormous impact and influence on the world, he said.

"The Non-Aligned Movement must come with new ideas and morever it must be a forerunner," he concluded.

Organization Urges Summit To Condemn Iraq

LD0609125989 Tehran IRNA in English
1217 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 6, IRNA—The Islamic Amal organisation of Iraq has called on the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to condemn the Iraqi regime for creating an atmosphere of suppression and for massacring Kurdish people.

"Iraqi claims of being non-aligned is surprising as the regime's collaborations with the superpowers for annihilating all values and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement is not hidden," A spokesman for the organisation told IRNA Wednesday.

The Non-Aligned Movement should question the Iraqi regime for the crimes it has committed against the Kurdish and Arab population in that country.

It was referring to the massacre of thousands of innocent Kurds during the chemical bombardment of the Iraqi town of Halabja in March 1988.

It also urged NAM which is now holding its ninth summit in Belgrade, to pressure the Iraqi regime to decide the fate of thousands of its missing men and women and to release over 100,000 Iraqi citizens being kept at Iraqi dungeons.

Kuwait's Shaykh Sabah Previews Summit

LD0209153889 Kuwait KUNA in English
1421 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 2 (KUNA)—Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on Saturday called on the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to pursue a serious approach and steer clear of theories in tackling problems of its member nations.

"Long years have elapsed and we are still pursuing a policy of words toward many of the (Movement's) problems... What is required now is that we move to action," the Kuwaiti official told reporters in comments about the nonaligned summit which opens in Belgrade Monday.

He added that the Movement's 102 members will have to contribute to its development as to make it an effective body in international politics.

He said Kuwait hopes that Yugoslavia's current Presidency of the Movement would help achieve that end.

Shaykh Sabah expressed content that Kuwait had been elected unanimously as the summit's deputy chairman, saying that the honor testifies to the confidence the world community and Third World countries put on Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah indicated that his highness the amir will address the NAM summit and put forth workable proposals for the movement to tackle the foreign debt problem which is crippling many nonaligned economies.

He expressed hope that the summit will succeed in handling the many regional and international crises on its agenda. "This does not come without serious work," he said.

Jordan's Al-Qasim on Palestine, Other Issues

JN0309112289 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
0950 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Sep (PETRA)—Mr Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said there is complete unanimity in the Nonaligned Summit to support the Palestinian peace policy in the region.

He added that the policy adopted by the PLO in the summer of last year has met with broad international support. This will be reflected in guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people and their self-determination based on a just and peaceful settlement.

He said: I expect the Nonaligned Summit to reaffirm Lebanon's unity and sovereignty on its territory and support Arab and international efforts to find a solution to its crisis.

Concerning the situation between Iraq and Iran, he said there is full support and backing for the Iraqi position at the summit. We hope to convince the other party to

move from a state of cease-fire to a state of permanent peace which would benefit all countries in the region. [passage omitted]

Yugoslav TV Interviews Egyptian President

NC0209064589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (MENA)—Tonight Yugoslav television broadcast an interview with President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State of the Nonaligned Movement as part of a series of interviews recorded with the leaders of the Movement's constituent countries.

President Mubarak stressed in the interview that international relations have recently proceeded along the road of peace and that international problems are being solved through bilateral talks, as did not occur in the past. He described the relaxation in relations between the two superpowers as something good.

Speaking about the Nonaligned Movement, President Mubarak said: For its conferences to be successful, they must produce effective results that would contribute to achieving peace in the world. He added that bringing about economic development is extremely important for both rich and poor countries. He said: During my last visit to Yugoslavia and my meetings with its leaders in September, we agreed to make the Nonaligned Movement more active in the coming stage. He added that the Movement is an important one because it includes more than 100 countries; thus it is important for it to play an effective role in solving international problems because this is in the interest of the nonaligned countries.

On the Lebanese issue, the president said: We can say that Lebanon's problem lies in the presence of foreign forces in its territories. I say frankly that this problem will not be solved unless all foreign forces—the Israeli and the Syrian forces and some organizations affiliated with Iran—are withdrawn. He stressed that this will help the Lebanese parties sit at the negotiating table and agree on finding a solution to their problem. He said: I am sure of this being the way to restore Lebanon's sovereignty over its territories. Failure to secure the withdrawal of the foreign forces will make the issue more complicated. He underlined the need for all foreign forces to withdraw from Lebanon and said that the Arab countries can help in this.

Regarding the Palestinian issue, President Mubarak said: Important, positive changes have taken place. The Palestine National Council has accepted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. These resolutions recognize Israel's right to exist and call for finding a solution through peaceful means. He added that the PLO rejected this stand in the past, and thus this acceptance is in itself a radical change in the PLO's stand. He warned that the issue will become more complicated if there is not a positive reaction from Israel. He stressed that Israel is rejecting all solutions proposed by the Arab countries and wondered why they are not all sitting around the negotiating table.

President Mubarak went on to say that Israel wants to sit with the residents of the West Bank and Gaza, ignoring the fact that there is a Palestinian people living outside its occupied territories with the right to participate in finding a solution for the Palestinian problem. He said that Israel must not fear sitting with the PLO if it really wants an agreed-upon peaceful solution. He added: Anyhow, this hope is present because of the Palestinian intifadah [uprising] in the occupied territories.

Regarding the debt crisis, President Mubarak said: This crisis is an international one. Rich countries are buying oil very cheaply from developing countries while selling their products to these countries at high prices. A reduced oil price has not been followed by a reduced price of western goods earmarked for the developing countries. He added that the rich countries are reaping huge profits because of the drop in the oil price, and hence he expects the foreign debts of the developing countries to continue to rise as long as the prices of the western countries' products exported to the developing countries continue to do so. He said: As a result of this, the developing countries will face shortages, even in feeding their citizens. This will affect the rich countries too because in this case they would not be able to sell their products, these would start to pile up and would lead to large-scale unemployment and an economic crisis, as happened in 1930.

President Mubarak called for a dialogue between North and South in order to forestall this because otherwise a catastrophe will occur. He stressed that the topic of Third World debts should have top priority at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State of the Nonaligned Movement and that the conference should issue an effective resolution on this problem and call for a North-South dialogue.

Concluding the interview, President Mubarak said: I like to tell the Yugoslav people that they are a great people, that dialogue between Yugoslavia and Egypt is constant, and that their relations are good and progressing forward.

Yugoslav television held this interview with President Mubarak in Cairo.

Mubarak Says Tripartite Committee To Meet 7 Sep

NC0509183889 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar at his residence in Belgrade today. They discussed current international issues, particularly the issues on the Nonaligned summit agenda, recent Middle East developments and the efforts to attain peace there, the need to end the deterioration in Lebanon, and the Arab Tripartite Committee's efforts to resolve this crisis.

President Mubarak later received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. They discussed developments connected with Arab causes and bilateral relations. President Mubarak voiced hope that the Arab Tripartite Committee, which has been tasked with resolving the Lebanese crisis, will succeed in its mission, which will begin on Thursday. The president said that the committee will act according to new principles which have been agreed upon. This evening President Mubarak received the presidents of Mali, Zimbabwe, Argentina, and Ghana in the reception hall of the conference headquarters of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit. During these four meetings, the president discussed the debt problem, ways in which the African fund can contribute to development projects in their countries, and the Nonaligned Movement's role in resolving African problems.

Mubarak Comments on Debt, Dialogue With North

NC0509204589 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (MENA)—Today President Husni Mubarak stressed the need for South-South cooperation, in the same way as the rich countries of the north cooperate with each other. He said this would enable developing nations to adopt a stand on the north.

This came in remarks that the president made to Egyptian reporters in Belgrade where he is attending the nonaligned summit.

Answering a question on whether he believes that the Nonaligned Movement tends to use pratical methods in dealing with issues, President Mubarak said: "I believe we have agreed on this issue, and we have discussed it with some members of the movement and Yugoslav officials. In last year's Nonaligned foreign ministers conference, we emphasized the need to stimulate the Nonaligned Movement and free it from traditional methods. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that more than 100 states are members of the movement. When you have 102 states, you will find that there are various tendencies. Nevertheless we will encourage the movement to move toward practical methods."

Asked if during its current Belgrade summit, the Nonaligned Movement will be more binding on its members, his excellency President Husni Mubarak replied: "I believe it is difficult to be binding because of the different tendencies. What the movement does is to issue recommendations." He continued: "As long as the recommendations are approved by a large number of members, this means that these recommendations agree with the interests of the countries which accept them."

President Mubarak said: "The Nonaligned Movement's members comprise 102 countries. It is difficult for us to agree, which is also true of the United Nations. It adopts resolutions and issues recommendations, but not all of them are actually implemented."

Asked if a new method will be used to address creditor and major countries on the debt issue, President Husni Mubarak said: "We have, with Senegal, Venezuela, and India, formulated an initiative for a dialogue between the countries of the north and the south." He explained that the aim of this dialogue is to discuss not merely the debt issue but numerous other matters as well. He noted that such issues do not concern the countries of the south alone and recalled that he had mentioned this before.

President Mubarak said: "I give this example. A head of state told me that Egyptian imports from his country have fallen by $50 million. I explained that we are limiting our imports because of the burden we suffer from having to make huge repayments from our limited revenues. For instance, my revenue is $500 million and I have to make repayments of $300 million. So I use $200 million for imports. If the repayments I have to make rise, then I will have to repay $400 million, and so on."

In his statements to Egyptian journalists in Belgrade, President Mubarak stressed the need to find a solution to the debt problem. The rich states saved great amounts when the petroleum price dropped from $40 to $8, $7, and then $6 per barrel; Mubarak emphasized that the western states made great profits as a result. He said that the western states were the winners because the prices of their products went up at the same time. Therefore, he added, the rich states must help the poor states. In this regard, President Mubarak asked: For whom do the rich states produce? Where will the production of the rich states go if the poor states cannot import it? Will it pile up, or will the rich states reduce their production? This would compel these states to close some factories, which would lead to stagnation and a universal economic calamity.

President Mubarak asserted that the debt question is important to both the rich and poor states.

President Mubarak was asked whether the contacts which were held on the periphery of the nonaligned summit now in session in Belgrade have pushed forward the quadripartite Egyptian-Indian-Senegalese-Venezuelan initiative regarding the debt problem. His excellency answered: The quadripartite inititive is being pushed forward by the states which launched it. I heard today that Yugoslavia has joined the initiative states, now a closed group embracing five states.

President Mubarak added: We are progressing. He pointed out that the western states and the United States to a certain extent are now more convinced about the importance of solving the debt problem.

Asked about his expectations for convening an international conference on the debt issue, President Mubarak said: I cannot make a prediction now. As I said, there must be cooperation between the north and the south, just as the north cooperates with the north and the seven rich states.

He added: Therefore, there must be South-South cooperation so that the south can adopt a stand on the north.

Regarding the next steps for pushing forward the quadripartite initiative on the debt problem, President Mubarak said: We are working with the various states to convince everybody of the need for dialogue between the north and the south. He expressed his hope that all the seven rich states will be convinced.

President Mubarak explained that this issue was raised with the seven states during their recent summit in Paris and that they said that the matter will be taken into consideration.

Concluding his statements to Egyptian journalists in Belgrade, President Mubarak said: We are all working energetically to fully convince everybody about this issue.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on Yugoslav Television

LD0509204289 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution made a statement to Yugoslav television in which he expressed his pleasure at being in the friendly country of Yugoslavia. He said; I believe that we will all rise to the level of this [Nonaligned] Movement and consequently to a new level.

Algerian President Bendjedid Interviewed

LD0209141889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Algiers September 2 (TANJUG)—The ninth nonaligned summit conference will no doubt mark an important phase in the development of the Non-Aligned Movement. [Words indistinct] the fact that it is the second conference to be held after nearly thirty years in Belgrade is a reflection of the respect and prestige Yugoslavia enjoys on the internatonal stage, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has stated in an interview to TANJUG in connection with the Non-Aligned summit which opens in Yugoslavia's capital on Monday.

Answering a question about the Non-Aligned Movement's development strategy in the new conditions, the Algerian president said that the non-aligned were waiting to see how East-West relations would develop before taking a stand on one of the key issues, to which he said the two military blocs, which still existed, as he underscored, had not themselves provided an answer. President Bendjedid specified that the question he had in mind was the one of whether the cold war was actually over and if it was that it would be natural for the two military blocs soon to disintegrate.

Assessments according to which certain principles of non-alignment are outdated seem to be based on the results of the East-West dialogue, the waning spirit of confrontation and the readiness to overcome conflicting situations, the Algerian president said. He, however, set out that the causes which had led to the conflicting situations had not yet been eliminated and underscored that the mission of the non-aligned countries would not be fulfilled until the divisions, which had turned the third-world into an arena of confrontation, persisted. [sentence as received]

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid said that the burden of the debt crisis, which affected the majority of the developing countries, had become unbearable for a great many of them. He specified that the debtor-countries had to set aside excessively high sums for debt servicing, which he said forced them to mobilize funds at the expense of investments and the cost of low growth rates and significant drops in the per capita incomes. The strain is becoming unbearable and it has gradually developed into a challenge not only to economic development but also to social and political stability, the Algerian president stressed.

The measures which have occasionally been applied in the solution of the debt crisis have for the most part been oriented to preserving the international financial system and the interests of the creditors. It is our opinion, therefore, that such an approach, which could be said to be rather of a technical nature, should yield room to a political approach which would take into consideration the imperatives of the debtor-countries' development...if the new proposals recently formulated by some industrially developed countries are truly aimed at that, they certainly deserve support, President Bendjedid said.

Asked about South-South cooperation, the Algerian president first set out that South-South cooperation was a strategic basis of the developing countries' battle for an equitable and equality-based restructuring. Algeria, as a developing country, takes the stand that the developing countries' collective autonomy is the best way for reducing our vulnerability to the challenges of the international economic situation and for strengthening our negotiating strength in relation to the industrially developed world, the Algerian president said.

The Algerian president said that it was a fact, however, that the cooperation among the developing countries was still weaker than the hopes placed in it and than the great potentials it had. He expressed the opinion that the South should invest greater efforts towards strengthening cooperation at the sub-regional and regional levels, a coooperation which he said provided greater possibilities for making full use of the complementary features the economic level. [sentence as received]

President Bendjedid set out that the Movement of Non-Aligned countries had great possibilities for action, possibilities which he said the Movement would have wisely to use and concretize. He said that that would in fact be the goal of the Belgrade summit, which he described as being of decisive importance.

The Algerian president set out that the diversity of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, which he said was one of the Movement's basic features, would once again, in Belgrade, provide an abundance of ideas about the Movement's future activities.

Asked about the modernization of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, President Bendjedid said that adjustment to the new conditions was not only necessary for the very survival of the Movement but also for the defining of the Movement's priorities and the attainment of its goals. He noted that the discussion held in Nicosia last year of the Movement's role in the present-day international conditions was very important and that the ultimate goal of that line of thinking was to safeguard the Movement's dynamism and flexibility against the influence of bureaucratization which is rapidly spreading and institutionalizing itself, paralyzing action.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid underscored that the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit would mark an important phase in the history of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries. He set out that the fact that it was the first time that a member-country of the Movement was for the second time hosting a non-aligned summit was not accidental but that it was a reflection of Yugoslavia's commitment to the policy of non-alignment and its continuous efforts to enhance that policy. It he said was a reflection of the respect and prestige Yugoslavia enjoys on the international stage, and especially within the Movement.

President Bendjedid said that the non-aligned would in a way return to their sources in Belgrade, where the Movement was founded nearly thirty years ago. The return to the sources, which we feel should be based on the commitment to the basic principles of non-alignment, is necessitated also by the fast development of events in the world. Peace, development and security have acquired global and universal dimensions and can no longer be anybody's exclusive right, since their very existence would be placed in question in that case...those are the new facts which we shall have to review with due attention in Belgrade in the case of all decisions we shall take, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid said.

Cypriot President Vasiliou Praises Relations

LD0109134789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1227 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Skopje, September 1 (TANJUG)—Relations between Cyprus and Yugoslavia have been and I believe will remain impeccable, Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou has stated in an interview to the Yugoslav radio station of Skopje.

President Vasiliou said that the relations between the two countries became more than friendly thanks to the late Presidents Makarios and Tito.

The Cypriot president stressed the importance of the improved relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union for a peaceful elimination of crisis spots in the world. Noting that a series of problems remained to be resolved in the world, President Vasiliou qualified the Palestinian problem as the most important one. He said that the Non-Aligned Summit in Belgrade would no doubt devote attention also to the situation in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Namibia and the Western Sahara and to crisis spots in other parts of the world.

President Vasiliou said that the problem of the greatest importance for his country for the island's partitioning. [sentence as received]

The Cypriot president pointed out that the Belgrade summit would discuss the debt problem which plagues third-world countries, the majority of which are non-aligned, the protection of the human environment and a series of other open issues

Cypriot President Comments on Arrival

NC0409115689 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] When he arrived in Belgrade, President Yeoryios Vasiliou told Yugoslav television that the summit is possibly the most important in the [Nonaligned] Movement's history because it is taking place when it is necessary for the movement to reassert its role.

Vasiliou said that since the movement's last summit meeting 3 years ago there has been a revolutionary change in international relations as a result of perestroyka and glasnost.

The cold war ended, he added, and we have now entered a new era when the superpowers are settling international and regional issues among themselves.

Vasiliou stressed that the movement must play a very crucial role in this context and expressed the conviction that the Belgrade conference will help in this direction. He also said that the Nonaligned Movement must make a stance and play an important role in dealing with issues like world economic development, development of its member states, and the ecological threat to the planet.

Asked to evaluate prospects for implementing all these goals, Vasiliou said the work, which began in Nicosia with the establishment of the ministerial committee to modernize the movement and its methodology, will help.

He went on to say that the conference must adopt and implement the report compiled by the ministerial committee so that practical methods can be formulated to upgrade the movement so it will be able to meet new demands by the world and its new duties.

Cyprus News Agency Interviews Perez de Cuellar

NC0509223089 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Answering a question on his next move after the refusal of the Turkish Cypriots to participate in the 4th round of intercommunal talks, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he is constantly trying to achieve some movement in the right direction and in a respectful way. In an exclusive statement to the Cyprus News Agency, he promised that he will continue to provide his good offices as provided for by the UN

Security Council. Perez de Cuellar said that he has urged the two interested parties in the Cyprus dispute to show mutual respect.

In the meantime, UN Special Representative in Cyprus Oscar Camillion will visit London, Paris, and Bonn for emergency deliberations regarding the stalemate in the intercommunal talks. Camillion has already had talks with the British Government.

India's Gandhi Urges NAM Modernization

LD0309213589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] New Delhi, September 3 (TANJUG)—Bridging the economic and technological gap between developed and developing countries has always been a principal objective of the Nonaligned Movement, said Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in an interview given to TANJUG on Sunday.

Urging a modernization of the movement, Gandhi said it must recognise that with the passage of time the challenges which the movement faces necessarily change. He noted that 'the pressures on its members today are more subtle and in a large measure economic. We will have to deal with these pressures with the same resolve and unity of purpose as we did in the struggle against colonial rule.'

'I firmly believe that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] can remain dynamic only by an abiding commitment to the principles to which we pledged ourselves in Belgrade in 1961,' the Indian prime minister stated. He pointed out that everything possible should be done to strengthen the unity of purpose so that the movement as a whole can efficiently meet the global political and economic challenges it faces today.

If the movement is to remain an important instrument for change in the world, it should not become regionalised or sub-regionalised. We would not like the movement to be broken up into regions such as the Mediterranean or South Asia or Latin America—specified Gandahi.

He said that the holding of the ninth summit in Belgrade and the role of Yugoslavia as a chairman of the Nonaligned Movement is a good augury for the movement's continued importance in the changing global environment.

Gandhi: International Character Should Remain

BK0509085889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The prime minister has said that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] should retain its international character and not become regionalized or sub-regionalized. In an interview to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that almost two thirds of the countries of the world, majority of them in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, are members of the NAM. It is therefore necessary that the movement retains its international character so that it can be an important instrument for change in the world. Mr Gandhi said he would not like the movement to be broken up into regional ones such as Mediterranean, or South Asia or Latin America. He pointed out that NAM can remain dynamic only by an abiding commitment to the principles which were pledged in Belgrade in 1961.

In reply to a question on how India viewed the need for modernization and updating the role and activities of NAM, Mr Gandhi said NAM is committed to certain basic principles and values. These principles and values are as important and relevant today as they were when the movement was founded. Even today, NAM is committed to the promotion of peace, disarmament, and development. The prime minister said with the passage of time the specific challenges which the movement faces have changed and the coming to an end of colonial rule in Namibia will mark the success of the struggle against colonialism. But, he reminded, that the quest to build a new world order free from domination still remains.

Mr Gandhi said NAM now faces more subtle pressures and to a measure they are economic. The movement should have to deal with these pressures with the same resolve and unity of purpose as they did in the struggle against colonial rule.

The prime minister said NAM is ready to the concept of self-reliance but not much progress has been made in concrete terms. He called for expanded flow of information on the capabilities and requirements of developing countries and greater interaction among professionals, experts, and officials.

Mr Gandhi said India would do everything possible to strengthen the unity of purpose so that the NAM can effectively meet the global challenges on political and economic fronts.

Najibullah Suggests Conference on Afghanistan

LD0509222189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2151 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Afghan President Najibullah this evening spoke in favor of organizing a special international conference on Afghanistan whose task would be to bring peace back to this country and guarantee that any controversial interference in its internal affairs stops.

President Najibullah, who spoke late this evening in the general debate at the Ninth Nonaligned Summit Conference, besides his own country also mentioned Pakistan, Iran, China, USSR, United States and other possible interested countries as possible participants at this conference.

Najibullah News Conference on Negotiations

LD0609134689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG)—The Nonaligned Movement should join in dealing with the long-standing Afghanistan war by a specially formed committee of influential member-countries, to work within

the framework of the UN resolution and in a broader international conference, Afghan President Mohammad Najibullah told a press conference here in Wednesday.

Najibullah made it clear that the agreement to be reached by such a committee should be reviewed by the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in New York, after which the nonaligned would have a firm position on Afghanistan in the United Nations.

Afghanistan's head of state hoped that 'certain circles and groupings' in and outside the country who think that a military victory could still be achieved, would begin assessing realistically their approaches and actions. In this way, he assessed, the gory drama of Afghanistan could be resolved through dialogue.

Najibullah said he was prepared to talk with all those involved in the conflict—in and outside Afghanistan. He claimed that 'nearly two-thirds' of local rebel commanders were negotiating, giving up fighting and accepting the proposed truce agreement. However, he did not wish to reveal what rebel groupings abroad were being negotiated with and in what Middle Eastern capital contacts between the warring Afghan sides were under way.

Turning to Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran, President Najibullah said that certain positive contacts had taken place with Iran, while Pakistan was still maintaining a 'militant attitude.'

Asked whether he would be prepared to step down as head of state, Najibullah replied that he was willing to lay down his life for a guaranteed peace. 'But if Najibullah's leaving means turning Afghanistan into a new Lebanon, then the demand for his withdrawal is a mere trap,' he pointed out.

Najibullah accused the United States of adding to the Afghan people's tragedy by supplying rebel groups with rockets and other lethal weapons. 'Is it not a kind of state terrorism,' he asked, warning that 'Afghanistan will become another Vietnam' unless the United States stopped that policy.

Cambodia's Sihanouk Greets Summit Opening

BK0209110489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Sep 89

["Message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian National Resistance Movement and president of Democratic Kampuchea to His Excellency Janez Drnovsek, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the 9th Summit of the Nonaligned Countries in Belgrade"—dated 30 August]

[Text] Mr President:

I am very glad to extend to you and, through you, to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia my warmest congratulations on the opening of the 9th summit in Belgrade of the Nonaligned Movement of which Cambodia is a member since its founding in Belgrade in 1961.

I would like to take this opportunity to give some information to your excellency, in your capacity as the president of the Nonaligned Movement, and to their excellencies the heads of state and of government who are attending this important meeting which will also discuss the so-called Cambodian problem which was caused by the Vietnamese troops' invasion and occupation of my country since December 1978.

The Paris international conference on Cambodia which ended on 30 August 1989 showed that the SRV has no political goodwill to put an end to its war of aggression in Cambodia, despite the fact that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the Cambodian National Resistance Forces headed by myself have made many generous concessions. In fact:

1. Vietnam has again refused to allow the UN international control organization to supervise and control the withdrawal from Cambodia of the Vietnamese troops of all categories, including the official and unofficial troops, disguised or implanted troops, and the more than one million Vietnamese immigrants who have been systematically sent to Cambodia since 1979 within the framework of a clear plan to Vietnamize Cambodia.

For this reason, Vietnam has tried to avoid the effective control by the United Nations, the sole organization which is capable and has sufficient experiences and means for carrying out such a control work. At the same time, Vietnam has rejected the legitimate proposal made by the Cambodian National Resistance Forces and the CGDK calling for the dispatch of a large number of the UN Peacekeeping Force to Cambodia to safeguard peace and security there following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

This rejection of the UN role clearly shows to all that Vietnam has planned to maintain its disguised or implanted forces in the Phnom Penh regime's army and among the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese immigrants for working to annex or Vietnamize Cambodia in accordance with its Indochinese Federation strategy. This attempt runs totally counter to Vietnam's announcement on the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia on 27 September. This is just a deceitful propaganda aimed at putting the blame for the continuation of the war in Cambodia on the Cambodian national resistance forces, although it is known to all that there has not been and will never be a civil war in my country.

2. Vietnam has opposed a genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia by rejecting my proposal for the establishment of a quadripartite provisional government with the participation of the four Cambodian factions on an equal footing, which is supported by the Cambodian National Resistance Forces and the overwhelming majority of countries which attended this Paris international conference on Cambodia.

This proposal is totally different from what Vietnam has claimed. That is, it is not aimed at dividing the power in Cambodia. It is only aimed at ensuring a correct and fair balance among the existing four forces, which is an essential factor for peace and stability in Cambodia as well as in Southeast Asia. Only through the equilibrium of these forces can a genuine national reconciliation be reached.

Any other solutions which reject any one faction or allow one faction to dominate the three other factions will only affect the vital interests of our people who want to enjoy peace with national independence and national reconciliation of all Cambodian nationals, regardless of their past or political tendencies, and to be assured of their right to self-determination through a free election under the UN supervision.

It is necessary to stress that in continuing to talk about the so-call massacre, Vietnam aims at legitimizing its acts of aggression and occupation in Cambodia, rejecting my generous proposal, and introducing men from the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh regime into a quadripartite provisional government. However, this Vietnamese attempt has been rejected, by the peace- and justice-loving countries, in the name of the UN Charter and international law, and will certainly be rejected by the Nonaligned Movement at this summit meeting.

I am convinced that the Nonaligned Movement will not allow Vietnam to arrogantly and truculently trample upon its noble objectives and principles. One day, the Nonaligned Movement will certainly restore the legitimate right of independent Cambodia in this movement.

In this spirit, I would like Mr President to please accept my highest and most cordial regards.

[Dated] Paris, 30 August 1989

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian National Resistance Forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea

Vo Chi Cong Says Paris Meeting 'Successful'

LD0509013789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG)—A large number of regional conflicts that have been going on for decades have now reached the point when their political solution is demanded, Vietnam Council of State President Vo Chi Cong said at the summit.

Vo Chi Cong urged an improvement of ways and means of work of the movement which, staying committed to its correct principles, should contribute more effectively to a joint struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

At the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta it was concluded that the solution of the problem of Cambodia includes the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, an end to foreign interference and military aid to the conflicting sides and the elimination of Pol Pot's genocidal regime.

Vo Chi Cong assessed that the recent Paris conference was highly successful, even though the work is still not finished.

Indonesia's Alatas on Summit Chairmanship

BK0209075989 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0446 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 2 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that the problem of the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) after Yugoslavia, viz for the 1992-1995 period, is still being confronted with deadlock.

Answering ANTARA at an interval during the ministerial level meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on Friday noon [1 September], Foreign Minister Alatas said that the deadlock occurred because the two official candidates, Indonesia and Nicaragua, have until now not withdrawn their candidacy.

Indonesia had officially submitted its candidacy to host the nonaligned conference at the 8th nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, in 1986.

Indonesia which together with Yugoslavia, Egypt, India, and Ghana were the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, has never become the organizer of the NAM summit and chairman of that international moral movement.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua had also submitted its candidacy for a similar purpose, which explains the existence of two candidates for chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Considering NAM's tradition that all decisions should be taken through consensus, the ministerial level conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, in September last year had agreed to accept Yugoslavia as a compromise candidate for organizing the 9th nonaligned summit and to be the chairman of the movement for the 1989-1992 period.

The 9th NAM summit in Belgrade, Ali Alatas said, will not discuss the problem of the next chairman of the movement. "This problem is usually discussed at the NAM ministerial level conference.

Asked whether Indonesia will conduct lobbying to win its candidature, Foreign Minister Alatas said that it is of no use because all decisions of the Nonaligned Movement will be taken through consensus.

On President Suharto's visit to Moscow after attending the 9th NAM summit in Belgrade, Alatas said that the president's visit is in the framework of enhancing bilateral relations.

The meeting of NAM foreign ministers has been scheduled to last until Saturday, and Indonesia was elected at this meeting as one of the deputy chairmen from the Asian region.

The meeting of NAM foreign ministers is a preliminary meeting prior to the four-day summit meeting of heads of states/governments of the nonaligned countries which is scheduled to start on Monday.

Further on Alatas Remarks

LD0209152189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 2 (TANJUG)—Indonesia is convinced that under the new chairmanship of Yugoslavia, the Non-Aligned Movement will be able to successfully meet the challenges of the latest international events.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this in a statement to TANJUG. Alatas is heading his country's delegation at the current conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries ahead of the ninth summit which begins on Monday.

Foreign Minister Alatas assessed that the non-aligned must strengthen the efficiency and perfect the methodology of the movement's work itself. He believes that the two documents, which should be adopted at [words indistinct], the political declaration and document on the movement's streamlining and methodology, are a new step in that direction. Alatas pointed out that the draft declaration could be adopted with "minor changes" in the course of the day.

Minister Alatas recalled that his country was the first to candidate itself for hosting the tenth non-aligned summit in 1992, and added that this still holds.

"We understand that Nicaragua's candidacy also still holds, so that if the decision must be taken by consensus, I do not believe that the question can be resolved at this summit," the Indonesian foreign minister said.

Indonesian Minister Urges Cambodia Solution

LD0409144189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG)—The fact that the chair reserved for the delegation from Kampuchea at the ninth non-aligned summit remained vacant, is the result of the failure of the Paris conference to reach a solution which would reconcile and unite the disputing sides in this country, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said.

Atalas, who heads the Indonesian delegation at the Belgrade conference, told TANJUG that the decision on the "vacant chair" was made at the Havana summit in 1979 and that the Non-aligned Movement's stand has not changed since then.

"I can only hope that we may be able to find a speedy solution to the Kampuchean problem and that this country will once again take its rightful place among the members of the Non-Aligned Movement," Alatas said.

Mugabe Urges Summit To Aid Namibian Independence

MB0209150389 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sept 4 SAPA—Zimbabwe today called on the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] to consider what further action it should take to ensure that Namibia was not cheated out of genuine independence, ZIANA national news agency reports.

Presenting his report as outgoing NAM chairman to the ninth summit of the movement, Mr Mugabe said, "There is a grave possibility that the Namibian people may be cheated out of genuine self-determination.

"It is clear this summit would need to consider what further action the movement needs to take on Namibia."

He said NAM was greatly perturbed by some of the twists and turns that the process in Namibia had taken.

The report of the group of 18 NAM representatives who visited Namibia made disturbing reading.

Mr Mugabe said southern Africa was in a state of flux today.

In South Africa, apartheid was still firmly rooted, and the majority of the population still strained under minority domination.

"We must continue our struggle until those enlightened tenets enshrined in the quintessence of non-alignment are realised.

"The path of duty is so clear, the situation so desperate and the means so self-evident that the movement cannot relent in its efforts and still be true to its purposes," Mr Mugabe said.

Conclusion, Declarations

Lesotho Information Minister Addresses Summit

MB0709210089 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Vincent Malebo, says Lesotho supports the total dismantling of apartheid through dialogue in South Africa.

Addressing the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Mr Malebo noted that while the international community pressed for change in South Africa, special needs of its neighbors should be put into consideration.

He said it was incumbent upon the nonaligned countries to ensure that November elections in Namibia are free and fair, as demanded by UN Resolution 435, so that the people of Namibia may determine their future without hindrance.

Mr Malebo called upon the United Nations to provide resources that would be commensurate with the enormity of the task, and (?which) task involved the implementation of the Namibian plan. He said the UN plan for Namibia has also created an opportunity for the return of peace to Angola.

The minister concluded by commending the efforts undertaken by the Mozambican government to bring peace and reconciliation in that country.

Noriega Message Sent to Nonaligned Summit

PA0809044489 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2321 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Message from General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces (FDP), to the presidents and heads of state attending the ninth summit of Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; read by Panama's Provisional Vice President Carlos Ozores on 7 September in Belgrade—recorded]

[Text] Although I am neither a head of state nor president, I am addressing you as commander in chief of the FDP. For the past 21 years, the FDP has led the process to decolonize Panama's territory, which was initiated and led by that extraordinary Third World fighter and statesman General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

For more than 2 years, Panama has with firmness and dignity withstood the policy of economic aggressions and military provocations which the U.S. Government has imposed on the country in open defiance of international morals and the people's right to self-determination.

The U.S. Southern Command, which was arbitrarily established in the heart of my fatherland, carries out daily military maneuvers in territory under Panamanian jurisdiction—and even in the very center of the capital city—with massive displays of armored vehicles, combat airplanes, and thousands of specialized troops. Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration has publicly expressed its contempt for Panama's sovereignty and is threatening to carry out a military invasion.

The purpose of this aggressive policy is clear to all Panamanian patriots. Through the treaty signed at the OAS headquarters in Washington by President Carter and Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander of the Panamanian anticolonialist revolution, the United States expressly recognized the Panamanian State's sovereignty, pledged to gradually—and on the pre-established dates—evacuate and decolonize the 1,078 square km of Panamanian territory it has occupied since 1903, to dismantle their bases and military installations, and to transfer full ownership of the canal to Panama on 31 December 1999.

Despite the absolute legitimacy of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and despite the unanimous support the international community—especially the Nonaligned Movement—has shown this treaty, the truth is that the Torrijos-Carter treaty was never accepted by the administrations that succeeded President Carter.

During the last 2 years of the Reagan administration, the United States showed its total disregard for our military honor when it demanded that Panama renegotiate and extend the U.S. military presence and the maintenance of U.S. military bases on the isthmus beyond the year 2000. An attempt was made to force us to provide FDP troops and special units for a military aggression against neighboring Nicaragua. Panama's unhesitating rejection of these two plans, both of which were unacceptable for any true Latin American patriot, unleashed the U.S. Administration's wrath against the country.

The U.S. President arbitrarily issued orders to stop paying the Republic of Panama any annuities and benefits from the canal's operation as established in the treaty. He also ordered the illegal withholding of taxes and social security quotas deducted from the salaries of Panamanian canal workers, the freezing of millions of dollars which the National Bank had deposited in U.S. banks in accordance with previous monetary agreements, and the confiscation of airplanes from the state airline.

U.S. companies were banned from paying taxes to the Panamanian Government, the number of U.S. troops was increased, and hundreds of tanks, armored vehicles, and combat airplanes and helicopters were sent to the military bases for the obvious purpose of making Panama's leaders surrender and to impose on Panama a docile government that would be willing to revise the Torrijos-Carter treaties or tolerate their nonfulfillment, thus turning Panama into a peon of U.S. continental policies.

Almost all of you, and better than I, know that national independence will not come easily. It will require a very difficult struggle and sacrifices. Our past heroes, Bolivar, Sucre, San Martin, O'Higgins, Marti, and Sandino knew this, and it is also known to the Latin American heads of states and presidents who are resisting various forms of enslavement, both subtle and open efforts to control their nation's economies through the infernal mechanism of foreign debt collection, and the increasingly unequal and less endurable exchange of raw material and labor that have been depreciated by advanced products and industrial technology. This is also known to all of the current African and Asian leaders, the brothers of Kenyatta, Nkrumah, Nyerere, Amilcar Cabral, Agostinho Neto, Samora Machel, Nelson Mandela, and Ho Chi Minh.

My sense of responsibility tells me to inform you that the FDP, alongside its people, will continue resisting as long as necessary, regardless of the circumstances imposed on us from abroad. We will not take a single step backward. Thank you very much, Mr President.

Drnovsek Speech Concludes Nonaligned Summit

AU0709215589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2046 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Report on the concluding speech by Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the close of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of States or Governments of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade on 7 September: "Concluding Speech by Janez Drnovsek"]

[Text] Concluding the work of the ninth summit of nonaligned countries, Janez Drnovsek, president of the

SFRY Presidency, addressed the participants of this great conference with the following words:

"It is my great honor and pleasure to thank you for your participation, for your unselfish contribution to the work and success of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of States or Governments of Nonaligned Countries.

"I believe that I can, on behalf of all of us, conclude that this conference has made an important contribution through all the richness and diversity of ideas that have been expressed in the speeches and the discussion. The summit has also provided a good foundation for the adaptation of the Nonaligned Movement to the challenges of our time.

"Despite the differences in our views, I am glad that we have achieved a high degree of accord regarding the most important directions of activities of our movement. I think that this represents a great achievement and that this will encourage us in our future actions.

"Previous experience and the new discoveries that have come to prominence at this conference direct us towards more active and more direct participation in the main trends of the economic and political development of the modern world.

"I am sure that the decisions that we have jointly adopted are in the spirit of these demands and I hope that they will be realized.

"Allow me to express thanks on behalf of everyone for the numerous messages of best wishes for successful work that we have received from prominent statesmen as well as from many citizens from various parts of the world.

"By entrusting Yugoslavia with the honorable and responsible role of host of this ninth confe.ence and of chair-country of the movement, you have expressed great confidence in us. Once again, I thank you for this and I hope that we will show ourselves worthy of your trust. I also hope that you have felt at home while you have been in Belgrade surrounded by friends.

"Yugoslavia can be successful in presiding over the movement in the next 3 years only with the constant and full support of all of you.

"Finally, I would like to express our warmest thanks for the words of tribute which Yugoslavia and people received from our sincere friend of many years, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the republic of Zambia," Drnovsek said in conclusion.

Highlights of Nonaligned Draft Declaration

LD0309213189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1501 GMT 3 Sep 89

["Non-Aligned Summit: Highlights of Draft Declaration"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (TANJUG)—The world cannot be changed without the participation of nonaligned countries and the movement's determination is to stimulate cooperation instead of confrontation regardless of whether it is a matter of regional or common problems of humanity, it is underscored in the draft declaration of the ninth non-aligned summit which the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries have adopted at their sessions in the past two days.

In addition to general support to this document, which was prepared by Yugoslavia, there were quite a few critical and polemic tones in the two-day debate, which primarily stemmed from the specificities of certain regions and countries. Criticisms by certain delegations pertained, among other things, to the too optimistic view on detente, it was asked that apartheid and drug trafficking be condemned more specifically.

The corrected document underscores that non-aligned countries are ready to take active participation in solving all problems starting from the policy and goals of nonalignment and from principles and directives of the United Nations Charter.

Non-aligned countries assess in the document of the ninth summit that the world is at a crossroads, that the political climate has improved, but not sufficiently, and that the main protagonists in the cold war are on the scene, even though their inner cohesion is threatened.

The draft declaration assesses that the current detente is an opportunity for the entire international community, but that (?there) still remain the problem of inequality, poverty, [word indistinct], debts, disease, drug abuse, all forms of terrorism, and deterioration of the environment.

Concluding that there are some lasting hotbeds of crises, the Non-Aligned Movement is determined to actively participate in efforts towards their successful resolving.

The document strongly underscores the dramatic deterioriation of the economic situation in developing countries.

The non-aligned call on the develped world to approach without prejudice the conflict between wealth and poverty, a conflict which is older and deeper even than bloc confrontations.

For the non-aligned the United Nations are still an irreplaceable instrument for the regulation of international relations and resolving global problems.

The non-aligned in this document confirm that they represent a modern movement and that their approach to modern occurrences and development should be realistic, far-sighted and creative and that it implies a search for more efficient actions and methods.

The document also confirms that the collective vision of the founders of non-alignment still serves as an inexhaustible source of inspiration.

Nonaligned Summit Adopts Political Declaration

LD0709195589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—At the end of the ninth non-aligned [NAM] summit, the non-aligned expressed their firm intention to join in the decisive world political developments and [word indistinct] part of the responsibility in the reaching of decisions on the world's [words indistinct] adopted a final document imbued with clarity and [word indistinct].

"The non-aligned countries do not wish, nor are they in a position, to change the world by themselves. But the world can no longer be reshaped without them either", is the message of the declaration to the main actors of detente and architects of the political and economic strategies of the world.

According to an assessment in the political declaration, "the world is at a crossroads, since peace is still unstable, although tension is no longer at breaking point" despite the undisputed positive developments and the superpowers' abandoning of nuclear arms.

"That world has the chance to decide in what direction it will go", representatives of the 102 participant-countries underscore, "and there will not be lasting peace in the world without the balanced development of the whole world community and the complete democratization of international relations.

The shortest way to such an international climate, as the ninth non-aligned summit declaration suggests, is the "establishing of a direct connection between disarmament and development."

Freed financial resources and the human creative factor used for the processes of creating and amassing arms should be directed at the development of the poor, the Belgrade declaration suggests.

In that context, the non-aligned underscore that they are not abandoning their earlier global stands because of their new ideas and say that: "Just as fifteen years ago, a new economic order remains our goal, a difficult one but unchanged", the document sets out.

It is, however, stressed in the spirit of realism and refraining from the rhetoric characterizing the previous non-aligned gatherings, that the non-aligned countries are prepared to activate themselves in all processes, no matter whether global or regional interests are concerned.

The declaration sets out that "the vast majority of developing countries [word indistinct] the need of stepped-up development, from which the widest stratum of population should profit."

The declaration further says that the efforts aimed at humane development demand social, structural and civilizational adjustments in these countries. Only in this way can the demands of the technology of the 21st century be met.

The document concludes that the developed countries must fundamentally change their attitude to the world development, particularly in the protection of human environment.

The declaration (?says) that there is no doubt that a total interdependence of interests of all nations is necessary in the environmental protection. The document warns that growing environment problems pose a threat to the very survival of mankind.

The declaration treats racism also as a form of degradation of human dignity. The process of decolonisation is entering a decisive stage, and it will have to put a stop to all forms of discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life, the declaration stresses.

The document stresses the developing countries determination to remain consistent in the policy of eradicating the apartheid system. We shall increase, widen, intensify and tighten sanctions aimed at isolating the racist regime and we call upon the community of all nations to join us in this important undertaking, it is stated in the declaration which also condemns terrorism as a threat to the world stability and human rights and demands strongest possible sanctions against the production and trafficking (?of drugs).

The ninth non-aligned summit, with the largest number of participants since the foundation of the movement 28 years ago, has firmly committed itself to modernizing its strategy and activity, but not forgetting that the basic strategic orientations of the movement, as envisaged by the movement co-founders, continue to represent an (?inexhaustable) source of inspiration.

In this phase, the declaration sets out, an emphasis is placed on refusasl to serve any prejudices or dogmas. This is the road which will be followed in building a more acceptable and productive dialogue with a developed world on economic issues. A stable growth in the world economy can be lasting only if it is harmonious, the ninth non-aligned summit political platform states.

At the same time the developing countries do not fail to stress their own obligation to boost efficiency in their own economies.

Finally, the declaration stresses the strengthening of human rights as one of the fundamental goals of the movement's modernized platform and strategy. It says that a great inspiration of the movement is the right of every individual to live freely and in a dignified way.

This compels us to proclaim the insisting on human righs as one of the highest criteria in assessing the effectiveness of non-alignment, it is stated in the declaration

which will be the guide in implementing the movement's policy in the next three years.

The document particularly stresses that it is not possible to achieve all cited goals without the redistribution of world tasks, that is, without introducing the practice of everybody participating in these tasks and in making decisions on the basis of a permanent North-South dialogue.

The non-aligned therefore call on all the developed countries to give a positive answer to the resolution the Group of 77 developing countries adopted in Caracas relating to the declaration of June 23, 1989. Its basic message is an appeal for the integration of world economic processes and solidarity in development.

'Arafat Objects to Draft Final Statement

JN0809063889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (WAKH)—During the eigth session, Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat objected to the Nonaligned Movement's draft final statement because a sentence reading "condemning Zionism and its practices" was omitted therefrom.

The president of the State of Palestine demanded that this sentence be reintroduced into the final statement or included in any other draft resolution.

Summit Adopts Documents on World Issues

Document on Cambodia

LD0709221389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2029 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Document on Kampuchea"—TANJUG headline; "pool" item]

[Text] September 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries today call on all sides involved in the conflict in Kampuchea to invest further efforts for a peaceful solution in that country and the consolidation of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-east Asia.

Underscoring the special role of the non-aligned movement and its [words indistinct] Kampuchea in the document adopted at the closing session of the Belgrade summit this evening, the statesmen of non-aligned countries reiterated the position taken by the earlier non-aligned summits that respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in south-east Asia and the withdrawal of all foreign troops must be ensured. They underscored that the people of Kampuchea must be enabled freely to decide on its own fate.

The highest representatives of non-aligned countries welcomed the Jakarta meetings devoted to a comprehensive solution of the Kampuchea problem.

Document on Korea

SK0909115589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 9 (KCNA)—A document on Korea was adopted at the ninth nonaligned summit which was held in Belgrade.

The document says:

Reaffirming the stand already clarified at meetings of Non-Aligned Movement, expressing concern over the fact that Korea remains divided in spite of the ardent desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country and supporting the efforts of the Korean people to achieve peaceful reunification through North-South dialogue without any interferences of foreign forces, according to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the North-South joint statement on July 4, 1972, heads of states and governments expressed their hope that the reunification of Korea would be realised by promoting turst and reconciliation between North and South Korea, realizing phased and balanced arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and withdrawing foreign troops from the area.

Korean Reunification Supported

SK0801052380 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 5 (KCNA)—Heads of delegations of various countries voiced support for Korea's reunification in their speeches at the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of Tanzania, said that the situation of the Korean peninsula remains tense and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the peninsula will be conducive to the relaxation of the situation in this area.

Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia, said the Korean question resulting from national division should be solved at an early date. He expressed the belief that the Non-Aligned Movement would contribute to Korea's reunification.

Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano expressed support to the reunification proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the Korean people in their efforts to put them into effect.

Moussa Traore, president of Mali, said that the question of Korean reunification, an offspring of division, must be solved as scon as possible.

Raul Castro who is leading the Cuban delegation stressed that the non-aligned countries must resolutely and constantly support the cause of Korea's reunification.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also supported peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Document on Afghanistan

LD0709220489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2026 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The situation in Afghanistan is not setling down and that the suffering of the Afghan people continues which affects gravely the situation in the region as well as on the broader international level, says the document of the ninth non-aligned [NAM] summit on Afghanistan.

At the summit in Belgrade, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries reaffirmed the positions adopted at the two previous summit conferences concerning the right of the people of Afghanistan independently to decide on its destiny, determine its form of government, and the economic and social system in the country, free from outside intervention, interference or pressure as well as on the need to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

The document calls on all factors involved to invest fresh efforts in the search for a peaceful settlement and to consistently abide by the letter and spirit of the Geneva agreement.

Resolution on Cyprus

NC0509214889 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] This afternoon the political committee of the ninth nonaligned summit conference in Belgrade unanimously approved a resolution on the Cyprus issue. The resolution will be included in the final declaration to be published after the end of the conference.

According to the Cyprus News Agency reporting from the Yugoslav capital, circles close to the Cypriot delegation have expressed satisfaction about the resolution's unanimous approval by the political committee. The same circles stated to the Cyprus News Agency that it is expected that the resolution will be the most powerful which has ever been approved by any nonaligned summit conference.

The news agency reports that with this resolution, the steadfast support of the movement is reconfirmed for the good offices of the UN secretary general regarding Cyprus, and it is stressed that dialogue constitutes the only way toward a solution. The resolution asks for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops and settlers from Cyprus, free and voluntary return of refugees to their homes, verification of the fate of missing persons, respect of human rights for all Cypriots, and restoration of basic liberties.

Resolution on Lebanon

LD0709194589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries called at their Belgrade conference for an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon and lent full support to the establishment of Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial [passage indinstict].

The Belgrade summit's resolution on Lebanon condemns the Israeli aggression and occupation of south Lebanon and calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces and their replacement [word indistinct] and regular Lebanese Army troops.

During the adoption of the resolution in Lebanon at the closing plenary session of the Belgrade summit, Lebanon's delegate said his country's delegation had reservations concerning the document because it did not call for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese troops from all of Lebanon's territory.

Further on Lebanon Resolution

LD0809103489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries at the conference in Belgrade expressed full support for establishing the complete sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon through dialogue, without outside interference and pressures.

Having considered the extremely complex and dramatic situation in Lebanon, the Political Committee of the ninth summit adopted a resolution stressing the need for an urgent cease-fire in that country. The cease-fire should enable normal functioning of Lebanese state institutions and the realization of sovereignty on its entire territory.

Together with condemnation of Israeli aggression and occupation of southern Lebanon, the demand is repeated that, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon and be replaced by forces of the UNIFIL and Lebanese Army.

The nonaligned supported the resolutions on Lebanon adopted at the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca in 1988, and called for strengthening the activity of the Arab League tripartite committee on Lebanon.

Document on Arab-Israeli Conflict

LD0709223289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—Lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories,

Palestine and Jerusalem and the recognition of the legitimate right of Palestinians in the ninth non-aligned summit at their closing session in Belgrade today.

A document on the Arab-Israeli conflict, adopted here today, urges the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all the countries involved, the super powers and the PLO.

The non-aligned also demand Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied territories and condemn the establishment of Jewish settlements in the territories. The document, adopted after a long and polemically-intoned debate, expresses full solidarity with the PLO and the Arab frontline countries.

Document on Syrians in Golan

LD0709222789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2038 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of non-aligned state or government gathered in Belgrade have called all countries and international organizations to apply the greatest possible pressure and [words indistinct] actions in (?order to force) the Israeli occupation forces in Golan to lift the boycotting of and bans on the sales of agricultural produce by Syrian population.

The ninth non-aligned summit voiced great concern over the quick aggravation of the living conditions for the Arab Syrian citizens in occupied Golan. The Israeli occupation forces, as is noted in the document on this question, make it impossible for the Syrians to export agricultural products, to construct dams, and to use irrigation systems for their plots of land.

Document on Palestine

LD0709215289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2011 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Document on Palestine"—TANJUG headline; "pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned [NAM] countries urged the immediate holding of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, in a special document on Palestine adopted today by the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries at the Belgrade conference.

They also proposed the setting up of a preparatory committee for the conference which would guarantee security to all countries in the region, including the state of Palestine.

The noticeable changes in the region, especially the proclamation of the state of Palestine and the intifada [uprising] of the Palestinian people, have created conditions for a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the region.

Calling on all members of the movement and other countries to recognize the state of Palestine, the non-aligned countries welcomed the positive contribution of the Soviet Union, the European Community and Japan to the settlement of the Middle East problem and stressed the special role and responsibility of the United States of America in the Middle East peace process.

At the intervention of Palestinian president Yassir 'Arafat, in the text of the document on Palestine was inserted a formulation on the denouncement of Zionism.

The closing summit session met the Palestinian delegations request and inserted in the document a sentence "Strongly denouncing Zionism" in the section on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Document on Palestinian Uprising

LD0709222389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2041 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—the Non-Aligned Movement expresses serious concern over the sudden aggravation of the conditions of life of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine and (?strongly) condemns Israel for is brutal crimes against Palestinians, it was set in a ninth summit resolution on the conditions of life of the Palestinian people.

The document offers support to "the heroic intifadah [uprising]" of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation and points out the need for greater help to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The heads of states or governments of non-aligned countries decided to support the wish of the state of Palestine to become a member of specialized U.N. agencies. The movement also demands that aid to the Palestinian people be sent through its legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Document on Terrorism

LD0709224589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned countries today upheld U.N. resolutions on international terrorism and urged all countries to organize themselves against international terrorism and not to support it.

They, at the same time, called for the release of all hostages, regardless of who the abductors are and where the hostages are held.

In the document on terrorism adopted at their ninth summit in Belgrade, the non-aligned accepted the idea of

an international conference which would define terrorism and draw a line between terrorism and the legitimate struggles for national liberation.

The document urges also that a special U.N. body draw up a draft international convention against the recruiting of mercenaries.

Iran Supports Terrorism Resolution

LD0809061589 Tehran IRNA in English 0400 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 8, IRNA—The Islamic Republic gave full backing to a non-aligned document condemning all forms of terrorism and calling for the release of all hostages.

"The resolution on terrorism is compatible with our position on terrorism and we gave it our full support," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Morteza Sarmadi.

The resolution adopted by the Political Committee of the movement and endorsed at the closing session of the summit early Friday [8 September] expresses the members' determination to combat the growing problem.

It said non-aligned states were "deeply disturbed by the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including state terrorism in all its forms..."

Sarmadi said Iran saw the United States and Israel as the principal sponsors of state terrorism and welcomed the resolution for emphasizing the evils of state terrorism.

"We have been a victim of terrorism ourselves," he said.

The resolution called for the release of hostages "wherever and by whomever they are being held" but also stressed the "rights of peoples to self-determination and the legitimacy of the struggle for independence...and against foreign domination and occupation."

The document on international terrorism was a much-expanded version of a draft proposed by Colombia to the Political Committee of the ninth NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit.

Referendum on W. Sahara

LD0709215689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2023 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The Movement of Non-Alignment once again upheld the proposal to have a referendum held on the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara which would be sponsored and supervised by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

It follows from the ninth summit's document on this question that the non-aligned hold that the key of solving the conflict in Western Sahara is the holding of a referendum to which the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front agreed in principle on August 30, 1988.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their summit in Belgrade also greeted a high-level meeting between King Hassan the Second of Morocco and a delegation of the Polisario Front in Marrakech. They voiced confidence that the continuation of the direct dialogue between the two sides would help restore peace in Western Sahara and the stability and security in the region as a whole.

Document on Chad

LD0709221989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2039 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Document on Chad"—TANJUG headline; "pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries today welcomed the good will shown by Chad and Libya to resolve their dispute by peaceful means in keeping with resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In a separate political document on Chad, the participants in the ninth non-aligned summit lent full support to the efforts of the OAU for the restoration of good-neighbourly relations and lasting peace between Chad and Libya, on the basis of the principles of independence, territorial integrity and non-interference.

Declaration on Namibia

LD0709232889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The ninth non-aligned summit, in a declaration adopted this evening, expressed serious concern over South Africa's actions which it said marked a flagrant violation of the U.N. plan on independence for Namibia.

U.N. Resolution 435 remains the only internationally recognized basis for a peaceful solution of the question of independence for Namibia and it [word indistinct] therefore, be implemented in its original and definitive form, the ninth non-aligned summit's declaration on Namibia states.

The declaration urges the U.N. secretary-general immediately to increase the number of UNTAG (U.N. Transition Assistance Group) members and as soon as possible to complete UNTAG's military component. It calls for the rejection of the electoral law proposed by South Africa and of the (?proclamation) of the constituent assembly. The Belgrade summit's declaration urges that both legal acts be in accordance with U.N. Resolution 435 and the internationally acceptable standards.

In the declaration on Namibia, the participants in the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade urge the U.N. secretary-general to ensure security for the leadership of SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) and call for the immediate abolishment of all discriminatory, restrictive and repressive laws.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries maintain that the member-countries of the Non-Aligned Movement should be encouraged to send their observers to the elections in Namibia.

Immediately after the elections are held, a special non-aligned ministerial meeting devoted to Namibia will be held somewhere in southern Africa, as decided in Belgrade.

Document on RSA Elections

LD0709225289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The ninth non-aligned summit today energetically condemned the racist elections held in South Africa yesterday and rejected them as illegal and invalid.

The summit's document devoted to the situation in South Africa assesses that yesterday's elections in South Africa were based on apartheid, which excluded the majority of the state's population from the elections.

The non-aligned underscore in the document that the regime in Pretoria has turned a deaf ear to the calls of the South African people, the Non-Aligned Movement and the rest of the world for the forming of a (?parliament) in which the entire South African population would be represented, by means of elections based on the principle one man one vote.

The document calls on the regime in Pretoria immediately to cease its campaign of repressive measures and sets out that the non-aligned countries will continue to support the just struggle against apartheid until a united and democratic South Africa, free of racism, is established.

Document on African Economy

LD0709214789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2006 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned summit expressed serious concern over the further deterioration of the economic and social situation in the majority of African countries, particularly in the sub-Sahara region. As Africa to large extent depends on raw-material exports, the continent suffered huge losses due to reduced demand for and drastic price-drops of its export products.

For this reason the heads of states and governments of non-aligned countries urge developed countries, and international financial institutions to increase aid to Africa, speed the implementation of already agreed programs for accelerating growth and development of African countries and uphold programs of structural adaptation and economic reforms.

The document also expresses satisfaction over the results reached at the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and also the African Fund, calling for all other non-aligned countries to uphold their further efforts for overcoming the present situation in the African continent.

Document on Latin America

FL3008191089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Telephone report by Cuban correspondent Orlando Contreras in Belgrade, Yugoslavia for "Antena Uno" newscast—recorded]

[Text] The documents that will be submitted for the consideration of the heads of state and government at the Ninth Conference [of the Nonaligned Movement] have been circulated today. The conference will begin on 4 September at the presidential level and tomorrow [31 August] at the experts level.

Anteno Uno had access to one of those documents thanks to an African colleague and another local colleague. I would like to give you a loose translation of some of the subjects in the Latin American document which consists of 12 points. Loosely translated, point 12 expresses its solidarity and support for the sovereignty of Cuba with regard to the Guantanamo Naval Base, the sovereignty of Argentina with regard to the Malvinas Islands, the consistent and full implementation of the Torrijos-Carter agreement on the Panama Canal, the legitimate claims of Bolivia to attain a direct exit to the Pacific Ocean, the right of the Puerto Rican people to its self-determination—this point was not in the original document—and the movement's solidarity and support for the struggle of other countries in the region for their attainment of their national emancipation. The document also adds that the movement observes with concern the interventionist (?actions) in the internal matters of the region, as well as the hostile acts against Cuba which are still being carried out.

I can see that there is no mention of imperialism. In other words, it is not called by its name anywhere in the document. Also, I did not see any mention of the relationship between peace, disarmament, and development which is fundamental for the world we live in today. Furthermore, judging by my quick reading of this document, the problem of the foreign debt, and the new economic order, according to my personal opinion, is not discussed at the level of the seriousness of the problem. As we all know, the Third World has a foreign debt which is over billions of dollars; and it is virtually preventing any kind of development which can permit a normal, just life for the majority of humanity.

In conclusion, the document has twelve points with regards to Latin America. It has an introductory statement. It seems to me, and this again is a personal opinion, that all these documents will be analyzed and cause debate. There is already certain consensus among several delegations at the ambassadorial level that are present here. They agree that all the documents must have similar hierarchy and category.

Further on Document

LD0709215189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries reiterated at the Belgrade summit their countries' solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their current struggle for self-determination and the restoration of their sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

The document on Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted at the Belgrade summit's closing session this evening, also condemns the military maneuvres of intimidation and other forms of psychological pressure by the United States Government on the Panamanian people, which it says is a violation of the 1977 agreement on the Panama Canal.

The document welcomes the Central American states' agreement aimed at establishing lasting peace in the region, as it does applaud also the latest agreement between the El Salvador Government and the insurgents on the opening of talks on a peaceful solution to the extended conflict in that country. The document upholds the full sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Belize and, at the same time, calls for the resumption of the talks between Belize and Guatemala for a quick and peaceful solution of their dispute.

Document on World Economy

LD0709193289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries, assembled in Belgrade at the ninth non-aligned summit, today called on the developed countries to renew the dialogue with the developing countries on all key issues in international economic relations in keeping with common interests and mutual responsibility.

The document adopted this evening at the close of the four-day summit in Belgrade also appeals to the developed countries to take a constructive stand in relation to the North-South dialogue, warning that the intensification of the issue of world development is contrary to positive achievements at the international political level.

The developing countries are investing immense efforts toward an economic recovery and this largely jeopardizes their political stability, while their population pays a high social and political price, the document states.

In the document on world economy and international economic relations the non-aligned reaffirm the importance of establishing an international economic order and introducing structural changes in the world economy.

The international community is asked at the same time to resist immediately effective measures imposed by individual developed countries, such as embargo, trade restrictions, blockades, freezing of resources and other economic sanctions.

Document on Debt, Monetary Issues

LD0709214189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2002 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned countries proposed at the summit in Belgrade today that an international forum on the debt crisis be convened with a view to easing the debt burden which presses the developing countries and enabling the stengthening of the debtor-countries' negotiating position in relation to the creditors.

The document on the debt problem, adopted at the closing session of the non-aligned summit in Belgrade, urges that the international forum held under U.N. auspices and that it review all aspects of the debt crisis, taking into consideration the interests of both the debtors and the creditors.

The developing countries's total external debt had reached the astronomical sum of 1,320 billion dollars, which is equivalent to half of the total sum of their gross national products. The debt crisis is the most frequent obstacle standing in the way of the economic and social development of the underdeveloped countries, as set out in the document.

The non-aligned countries, taking a flexible attitude to the solution of the debt crisis, called on the developed countries to show a greater understanding. They, at the same time, urged the possibility that the debts of the least developed countries be written off, the interest rates reduced, the grace period extended and the possibility allowed that external debts be in part paid in national currencies.

Document on Economic Cooperation

LD0709225189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2058 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other

countries is a lasting commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] and a key element of the strategy of collective self-reliance, it is stressed in the document on economic cooperation among the developing countries adopted by the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade this evening.

The document underscores the necessity of a continuous critical review of the mutual economic cooperation of the developing countries and the mechanisms through which that cooperation unfolds. It calls for a speedier implementation of the Harare action programme and the action programme adopted by the Group of 77 in Caracas. The document urges that special attention be devoted to trade, science and technology and technical cooperation.

Document on World Trade

LD0709223189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1929 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—Non-aligned countries today appealed to the developed world for a free access to its markets and for an international economic system free of restrictions, discriminatory measures and protectionism.

In the document on international trade and raw materials, the ninth non-aligned summit participants point out that the share of the developing countries in world trade has dropped from 26 per cent at the start of the decade, to less than 20 per cent in the course of 1988.

Despite differences in relation to specific national priorities, the non-aligned countries have common basic interests. Issues which are discussed within the "Uruguay round", as well as other questions relating to the same field, should in future be coordinated, in order to increase the effectiveness of non-aligned activities in trade, the document states.

The document also stresses the importance of (?trade in raw) materials which the non-aligned countries have and warns that the falling prices of raw materials are gravely affecting the standard of living in these countries.

Industrial Funding Urged

LD0709225689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2046 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The Ninth Non-aligned Summit again called on the international community to allot more funds for industrial development of developing countries through aid, loans and direct investments in keeping with the aims and priorities of those countries.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned states called on the industrialized countries to liberalize access of developing countries' goods to their markets. They condemned restrictive trade arrangements among the developed countries which hinder industrial development of developing countries.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned states called on the implementation of the concept of comparative priorities in the development of industrial facilities in developing countries in those areas where the industries of the developed countries are much more efficient.

Document on Least Developed States

LD0709224189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—A sharp decrease of export earnings and investment, due to the plummeting prices of export commodities and accumulated debt servicing obligations as well as a drop in the inflow of funds for development, have completely halted the development of most least developed countries and pushed these countries to the periphery of the world economy.

Expressing concern about the situation, the heads of state and government on non-aligned countries at the Belgrade conference noted that the so-called new substantial programme of action for the least developed countries, adopted unanimously at the Paris conference in 1981, has not yet been implemented.

Document on Drug Trafficking

LD0709222689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The struggle against illicit drug trafficking is our common responsibility and its elimination demands effective and constructive measures on the basis of international cooperation, said the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries at the ninth summit in Belgrade.

The document stresses the connection between illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs and the economic, social and cultural conditions in countries most seriously affected by drug abuse.

The non-aligned summit [word indistinct] the necessity of introducing stricter and more effective legal measures against individuals and organizations engaged in illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse, especially those inciting children and youth.

The international community should urge the confiscation of property acquired by drug trafficking and prevent

money laundering. Countries where substances for medicaments are produced should strictly control their distribution, the non-aligned recommend.

The non-aligned countries also called on the countries which signed the 1988 Vienna Convention on illicit trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances to ratify and start implementing it as soon as possible. They also urged other countries to sign the convention.

Document on Science, Technology

LD0709221589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1941 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned countries today demanded the adoption of an international code on the transfer of technology and demanded "fadest [as received] international support" for the developing countries' access to technological achievements, the [word indistinct] distribution of which further broadens the [word indistinct] between the developed and the underdeveloped.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries who are attending the Belgrade summit called on all the countries, especially the developed, to review the possibility of setting up a special body at the United Nations which would offer the underdeveloped countries access to technological achievements.

Environmental Action Needed

LD0709224689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The problem of preserving the human environment cannot be separated from the problem of development, it was assessed in Belgrade today by the heads of states and governments of non-aligned countries. They also welcomed the proposal that Brazil host the second world conference on ecology and development in 1992, recommending that prior to the conference, separate ministerial meetings of non-aligned and developing countries be held, devoted to ecological issues.

Indicating the danger of the world finding itself on the brink of an ecological disaster in a few decades, the non-aligned call for urgent action in order to preserve the natural conditions of life on the planet.

The non-aligned above all express their own readiness to engage in efforts for preserving the environment and point out the necessity for international cooperation and more effective action in this area. This also includes efforts for reaching stable economic growth and improving living standards in all, primarily developing countries.

Protection of Antarctic Urged

LD0709232689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of states or governments of Non-aligned countries point out that it is in the interest of the whole of mankind for the Antarctic to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

They urge all countries to cooperate within the United Nations in resolving all questions which regard the Antarctic, particularly its protection.

Document on Natural Disasters

LD0709221789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries appeal for an urgent action aimed at alleviating consequences of natural disasters which cause considerable human and material losses and slow down development processes in developing countries.

To this end, the ninth non-aligned summit document stresses, concrete measures should be taken at national, regional and global levels.

The non-aligned also fully uphold the U.N. General Assembly decision to proclaim the 'nineties the decade for alleviating the consequences of natural disasters, as well as U.N. actions aimed at helping the development of countries hit by natural disasters.

Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power

LD0709233989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of states and governments of the Non-Aligned Movement confirm the unalienable right of all countries to develop their programs for using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, i.e. towards economic and social development and in line with their interests and needs.

The non-aligned underscore that the non-proliferation of nuclear arms should not be used as an excuse for preventing developing countries from making their own nuclear power programs for peaceful purposes.

Strengthening of International Law

LD0709225789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of states or governments point out that for peace and harmony

among countries and peoples it is necessary to strictly keep to, strengthen and advance international law as a means for preventing and peacefully settling [word indistinct] controversial questions and conflicts.

The non-aligned express full support to the initiative made at [word indistinct] ministerial meeting in The Hague that the U.N. General Assembly declare the next decade "a decade of peace and international law."

More Posts in UN System Urged

LD0709233389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2149 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—For the world organization to be a truly democratic representative of the international community and to strengthen its role and effectiveness, the heads of state and government of Non-aligned countries said it was necessary to make a comprehensive evaluation of the distribution of posts, [word indistinct] functions in the U.N. secretariat, specialized agencies and other bodies and commissions. The aim is to establish a more just regional distribution of posts in the United Nations system.

Colonial Independence Urged

LD0709234489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2218 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned countries have asked for the urgent and complete implementation of the declaration on independence for colonial countries and peoples. They welcomed the adoption of U.N. General Assembly resolution 43/47 which proclaims the 1990-2000 period "a decade [words indistinct] of colonialism." The stands are contained in a separate document on decolonization adopted at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade.

In the same document the heads of states or governments of non-aligned countries again affirm the right to independence of all peoples under colonial domination, regardless of their georgaphic position, territorial size or population.

Document on Information, Communication

LD0709234289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The non-aligned countries today underscored the need for a new international information and communcations order, as an instrument of better understanding in the interdependent world.

The document on information and communications adopted by the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade this evening pays recognition to the non-aligned countries' news agencies and their battle against misinformation. The non-aligned stress also the importance of the United Nation's and UNESCO's activities in the information area and their efforts to contribute to the spreading of objective information.

Document on Refugees

LD0709230189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The participants in the ninth non-aligned summit called on the international community to launch concrete actions for finding lasting solutions to the problem of refugees.

The heads of state and government pointed out the necessity for immediate transfer of funds to authorized international agencies for the full implementation of their programmes for 14 million refugees in the world.

Document on Food, Agriculture

LD0709230289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries stress that the right to food is one of the basic and universal human rights, which must not be used as a means of political or economic pressure.

They express deep concern over the still present paradox of our time—famine despite riches. They warn about the necessity of reversing the present unacceptable trends and eliminating the influence of foreign factors which make the development of agriculture in the developing countries more difficult, thus increasing poverty and famine.

They call on the donor countries to secure the maximum amount of funds to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and to make certain that the scope of aid in food does not fall compared to 1987-88.

The heads of state or government also point out the irreplaceable coordinating role of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and call on all the member-countries, especially the principal donors, to fulfill their financial obligations towards the organization, so that it could realize its action.

Document on Land-locked States

LD0709223789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—Developing countries which are land-locked suffer extra burdens for their

"geographic handicap" and the decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] so far have not alleviated this serious problem, a ninth summit document assesses.

The heads of states or governments demand transit countries to undertake urgent and concrete measures in order to mitigate transportation and transit difficulties of land-locked developing countries.

A separate Non-Aligned document sharply condemns as violations of international law South Africa's actions aimed at slowing down free transit of persons and goods from Zambia and Zimbabwe towards the sea.

Document on Role of Women

LD0709225489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2049 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item: "Document on Role of Women in Development"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state of government of non-aligned countries pointed out the need of equal participation of women in all aspects of development and in the efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order. At the Belgrade summit, they urged a quick implementation of recommendations from the earlier nonaligned conferences, as well as the 1985 Nairobi conference on the need of creating conditions for the participation of women in development.

The participants in the ninth summit also urged the doubling of efforts for the abolition of apartheid, foreign intervention, occupation and other conflict situations in which women and children are the most common victims.

Child Protection Effort Urged

LD0709222489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—As a result of the difficult anomic situation in developing countries some 40,000 children die daily, while virtually the same number are disabled owing to poverty, parent neglect, malnutrition and the lack of elementary health care, it is stressed in the Ninth Non-aligned Summit document on child protection and survival.

Confronted with high child mortality, among other causes of diseases which cannot be prevented, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries appealed in Belgrade today for aid and stepped-up effoprts towards adequate child protection and care. They demanded that the U.N. General Assembly adopt at the pending autumn session a convention on child rights and called on all countries to ratify it immediately and ensure its urgent implementation.

The Ninth Non-aligned Summit participants also applauded a proposal for convening a world summit devoted to children with the aim of mobilizing national and global efforts towards protected and unimpeded childhood.

Group for South-South Cooperation Formed

LD0809070289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2334 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The participants in the Ninth Non-aligned Summit in Belgrade have decided to form a group for South-South consultations and cooperation, as chairman of the South Commission Julius Nyerere told reporters late tonight.

Nyerere said that the group was to help a better organization and more effective cooperation among the developing countries, in which way he said a greater solidarity would be achieved and cooperation among the countries of the South strengthened.

Apart from the non-aligned, the group is to include other developiong countries, too. Nyerere specified that the group now comprised Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe and that consultations were underway with a number of other countries.

The meetings of the Group for South-South Consultations and Cooperation will be held at the highest level.

Malaysia To Join Group

BK0809070989 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Malaysia has been invited to join a group of 16 like-minded developing countries to further enhance South-South cooperation. The invitation was formally extended by Yugoslav President Dr Janez Drnovsek to Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir during their meeting in Belgrade.

The deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Datuk Abdul Majid Mohamed, told Malaysian newsmen in the Yugoslav capital that the prime minister had agreed in principle to the idea, although no details are available, it is understood that Yugoslavia has prepared a paper on the proposal. Apart from Malaysia and Yugoslavia, two other countries in the group are India and Indonesia. Under the proposal, the group is to meet at the level of heads of state once a year, to work out programs for economic cooperation.

Observers said the group could also be the extension of the South Commission whose term ends next year.

Earlier, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir had discussions with the chairman of the South Commission, Mr Julius Nyerere, King Birendra of Nepal, President Yasir 'Arafat of Palestine, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Final Session Ends; Ghana To Host Next Summit

LD0809092189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0325 GMT 8 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 8 (TANJUG)—The final session of the ninth non-aligned summit, which dragged well past Thursday midnight, adopted by acclamation its declaration, 23 political and 17 economic documents.

The session, which opened with a five-hour delay was opened by Yugoslav delegation head and Presidency President Janez Drnovsek.

The delay was due both to the coordination of some formulations of the final documents and the difficulties in reaching agreement over the host of the next meeting of non-aligned foreign ministers.

The most heated disputes were caused by the question of the host of the next non-aligned minister's meeting, scheduled for 1991. The three candidates, Venezuela, Ghana and Tunisia, each refused to withdraw late into Thursday night. A little before midnight, following lengthy consultations, a decision was made in Ghana's favour.

After opening the final session, its chairman Janez Drnovsek, gave the floor to summit rapporteur, Cypriot Minister Yeoryios Iakovou, who underscored that the debate was fruitful and constructive. He said that the heads of 78 non-aligned delegations had taken part at six plenary sessions, while 8 speakers had submitted their speeches in writing.

Zambian Prime Minister [title as received] Luke Mwananshiku, who reported on behalf of the political committee, said that the committee had proposed to the summit 23 political documents, whose texts are the result of coordination and discussions on all 46 amendments. He added that the political committee had convened seven times and that its work had been successful.

The chairman of the economic committee, Indian Foreign Minister Natan Singh [name and title as received], informed the session that the committee had discussed 17 amendments to the draft economic documents and that all had been adopted by acclamation.

After that, Drnovsek moved that the session take a stand on the final documents. Since his proposal was met with lengthy applause, he concluded that all summit documents had been adopted.

Following on the adoption of the summit documents, a decision was made to include Egypt and Malaysia into the AFRICA Fund.

Next on the agenda were the venue and the dates of future non-aligned meetings. The plenum adopted the summit bureau's proposal that this decision be taken at the 1991 (?ministerial conference), rather than at the Belgrade summit. The session then adopted the bureau's proposal, without opening a discussion, that Ghana host this conference.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda thanked the host country of the ninth summit on behalf of the participants and proposed a special vote of thanks, which the plenary session adopted by applause.

After Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangiba upheld the vote of thanks, the Yugoslav president declared the ninth non-aligned summit closed.

The final session closed early Friday morning at 02:33 a.m. local time (00:30 GMT).

'Radicals' Succeed in Ghana Venue

LD0809054389 Tehran IRNA in English 0235 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 8, IRNA—Nicaragua's chances of hosting the 10th non-aligned summit in 1992 received a boost when "radicals" succeeded in selecting Ghana as the venue for deciding on who should host the next summit.

The NAM [nonaligned movement] Coordinating Bureau ended hours of intense debate Thursday [7 September] night by choosing Ghana instead of Venezuela as the host for the NAM ministerial conference in 1991.

The conference will decide on which country should host the 10th summit and Ghana's selection is seen as a victory for the radicals.

"That was the most natural thing that happened," Ghanian leader Fl. Lt. Jerry Rawlings told IRNA.

"As a member of the founding group (of the movement) we have a responsibility and duty to ensure that the movement is kept within the framework which it was set up," he added.

He would not comment on the chances for the selection of Nicaragua or its main rival Venezuela as the next NAM leader.

But Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega was obviously delighted. "Extraordinary. We are very happy," he told IRNA.

Managua's supporters Cuba and Zambia also pledged their full support for Nicaragua to counter any "deviations" from the movement's founding principles during the next three years of Yugoslavia's leadership.

"We trust that in Ghana we will adopt the decision of meeting again at the 10th summit in Managua," Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said in an interview with IRNA.

"We support Nicaragua's aspirations in the nonaligned."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda also told IRNA that he would back Managua's candidacy.

"I have no objection at all. I would strongly support Nicaragua," he said.

The victory of the "radicals" in the Coordinating Bureau debate was in contrast to the apparent rise of "moderates" led by Yugoslavia.

Belgrade has initiated major changes in the strategy of the movement to move from "confrontation towards cooperation" with the West especially for solving the Third World economic crisis.

The changes have been indirectly criticized by a number of states including Cuba whose president Fidel Castro chose to stay away from the NAM summit for the first time.